

THE SPEED FAMILY

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Landon G. Bell
February 18, 1932.

RECORDS

AND

MEMORIALS

OF

THE SPEED FAMILY

COLLECTED AND PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION BY

THOMAS SPEED,

AND PUBLISHED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS FAMILIES, FOR
DISTRIBUTION AMONG ALL THE BRANCHES.

LOUISVILLE, KY.:
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PREFACE.

The records and memorials in this volume were collected by me during the past twenty years. I was moved to begin the work by the interest I felt in the family. While a young man there were a number of households in which I was always welcome and at home. That of my father, of course, and his brother, Dr. John J. Speed; those of the four brothers in Louisville, James, Joshua, Philip and Smith Speed; also those of their sisters, Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Peay, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Adams. In all these homes I found that kindness which wins affection, and that high degree of intelligence which wins admiration. It was but natural to desire to have some published memorial of these most excellent families, and also of their immediate ancestors, Major Thomas Speed and Judge John Speed. Then appeared the striking fact that the father of these two, Captain James Speed, was one of a family of six brothers worthy of all praise, four of whom certainly, and perhaps all, having served their country in the Revolutionary war. They were sons of an honored father who was born in Virginia and died, then an old man, 1785, he being the son of James Speed, who came to this country from England.

To gather all that could be discovered about these became a work of real interest. It was a work, however, which I could not prosecute with any zeal, on account of the more pressing engagements of business. Gradually, the material I have came to my hands, and it is believed to be sufficiently extensive to justify publication. The sketches of individuals are not intended to be as full as the subjects deserve, for the limits of a volume will not so admit. Nor is it claimed that errors may not be found in the book, but enough has been collected to enable those who belong to

the family to trace their descent, and determine the relationship which exists among the various branches.

It will be observed that this book contains the history of the Speed family during the entire period it has been in America—a period of two hundred years. With this past history now furnished, all who desire to do so can, from this time, preserve their own respective descent on the lines given.

The plan of the book is such as to enable the reader to find what it contains even without the use of the index. Each one of the children of John Speed and Mary Taylor, his wife, is regarded as the ancestor of a separate branch, and the descendants of that branch are given connectedly before another is taken up.

It is, perhaps, proper to explain that the space occupied by the Louisville family is naturally considerable, for the reasons that it is numerically large and the acquaintance of the author with all its members.

The publication is solely for private circulation among the members of the family. This fact justifies the remark that, as a general thing, the Speed people have possessed many excellent and worthy characteristics. They have stood well in every community where they have lived, and, by industry and integrity, have made the name respected everywhere, so that all who bear it have a good passport and are presumed to be worthy. They are generally independent and self-reliant, and depend more upon substantial qualities than upon display. Some of the family have achieved more than ordinary distinction, but ostentation is unknown. There is an evident partiality for the name shown not only in words spoken and written, but in the noticeable frequency it appears as a given name.

A widely dispersed and numerous body of people now bear the Speed name or belong to its lineage. The publication of these records ought to have the effect to impress all, who are thus included, that they have a good inheritance and family connection, and it should stimulate them, especially the young, to so live as to reflect credit upon those to whom they are allied by the ties of kinship.

The Roman emperor, Marcus Aurelius, thanked the gods that he had good parents, grandparents and kinsfolk. It is a proper subject for thankfulness, and it is a stimulus to correct living, proper ambition and earnest endeavor.

With pride and affection we recall the excellent traits and worthy deeds of our ancestors. Thus we link the present with the past, and, while remembering only the good in their lives, we are reminded that we ought to be kind and generous in our treatment of the living.

Some of the material in this book was found in my grandfather's papers. Many facts I obtained from older members of the family now passed away. I am much indebted to several members of the family now living, who have put themselves to no little trouble to assist in the preparation of this book. I will not mention all, but can not refrain from acknowledging my indebtedness to Miss Sallie Peters Speed, of Slatersville Springs, New York; Mrs. Charles A. Cook, of Warrenton, N. C.; Mrs. Eliza P. Raney, of Kittrell, N. C.; Mrs. Maria Harris, of Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.; Judge John Speed, of Detroit; Mr. Robert A. Speed, of Laurel, N. C.; Mrs. Susan F. S. Morrell, of Augusta, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. John K. Speed, of Memphis, Tenn.; General Speed S. Fry, of Harrod's Creek, Ky.; Judge Frederick Speed, of Vicksburg, Miss.; Campbell H. Johnson, of Louisville, Ky.

THOMAS SPEED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July, 1892.



JOHN SPEED, THE HISTORIAN.

From the engraving in his *History of England*.

JOHN SPEED, THE HISTORIAN.

John Speed, of England, the historian, geographer and antiquarian, was born at Farrington, in the county of Cheshire, in the year 1552. Edward Sixth was then upon the English throne. It was six years before the accession of Elizabeth and sixty-eight years before the Mayflower brought the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock. In the same year, 1552, Walter Raleigh was born. One year later Shakespeare was born. America was then a solitude. Adventurous voyagers were only hovering about her coasts. Fifty-three years later the settlement at Jamestown was made, and one hundred and forty-three years later a descendant of John Speed, bearing the name of James Speed, left England and settled in the eastern part of Virginia.

This ancient John Speed lived in London, and the principal feature of his life was his great work, the *History of England*. But he was the author of other works besides of almost equal interest. His first publication he called "A Cloud of Witnesses," being a tabulated account of the Scripture genealogies. This was in 1593. He next published "A Defence of the Holy Genealogies."

He next published a book of maps of England and Wales. This work he immediately enlarged in a much more extensive form and entitled it "The Theater of the Empire of Great Brittaine, Presenting an exact Geography of the Kyngdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland and the Isles adjoining, with the Shires, Hundreds, Cities and Shire Towns within the Kyngdom of England, Divided and Described by John Speed."

This book of maps became a part of his *Historie*, or rather, the *Historie* was written as a completion of his entire scheme which he called the "The Theater of the Empire of Great Brittaine." He also published another book of

maps, entitled "A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World."

Some mention will here be made of these several works, and then the estimate in which they were held by those who lived cotemporaneously with the author will be shown. It is a most striking and interesting fact that the Tables of Scripture Genealogy were published in the first edition of King James' translation of the Bible, being contained in the first part of the book. They continued to be so published in many editions subsequent to the first, particularly the large folio, and quarto sizes. These tables were considered authority for many years. In them the author shows, by a "chain-like trail," as he calls it, the descent of Christ from Adam through Noah, Shem, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David and a continuous line to the Virgin Mary. The title he gave to this work is as follows: "The Genealogies Recorded in the Sacred Scriptures According to Every Family and Tribe, with the line of Our Saviour, Jesus Christ, observed from Adam to the Blessed Virgin Mary."

King James gave to John Speed a patent securing the property in these tables to him and his heirs.

The maps of England, Scotland and Ireland, by counties, shires and hundreds, were published in the form of our largest and best modern atlases. They showed not only the counties but plans of the towns, cities and castles, and were accompanied with a large amount of descriptive matter which furnishes much curious and quaint information concerning the counties and shires and special localities, roads, distances, forests, rivers, etc.

The maps which were made to accompany the history are sixty-six in number.

There are forty-four maps of "The Most Famous Parts of the World." They are also accompanied by descriptions of the countries and statistical and explanatory matter. A curious fact about the map of Africa is that the source of the Nile is located in large lakes south of the equator,

[The author of the present work has in his possession a Bible published in 1614 containing Speed's Genealogies. He also has Speed's Maps and History of England.]

where the discoverers of the latter half of this century have found the source actually to be. All modern geographers down to very recent times (twenty-five or thirty years ago) located the source of the Nile in the "Mountains of the Moon," north of the equator. How it happened that Speed's map, made more than two hundred years before, should be more accurate than the modern ones is only to be accounted for by the fact that he followed the views of the ancient geographer, Ptolemy, who flourished in the second century of the Christian era, and who seems, at that early date, to have had a better knowledge of the interior of Africa than our modern geographers had until the very recent explorations of Livingstone and others.

The title page of the History of England is as follows: "The Historie of Great Brittaine, under the conquests of the Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans. Their Originals, Manners, Habits, Wares, Coins and Seals, with the Successions, Lives, Acts and Issues of the English Monarchs from Julius Cæsar unto the Raigne of King James, of Famous Memorie, by John Speed."

The magnitude of the labor expended on it is shown by the fact that it contains 1,300 large double-column pages, and is illustrated by a great number of cuts of seals, coats of arms, coins, standard weapons, dress, and tables of genealogy. It also contains a great amount of statistical matter, and it is furnished with an excellent and complete index.

John Speed's writings were held in high estimation in his day, and for a number of years after, on account of their reliability.

James Tyrrell, an old chronicler, says "Speed was the first English writer who, slighting Geoffrey of Monmouth's tales, immediately fell upon solid ground, giving us a large account of the history of this island during the times of the Roman emperors and English and Saxon kings."

Another writer says "John Speed was the first historian who had the judgment to reject the many fables concerning the early Britons and to record only what was authentic history."

Robert Sheringham, himself a learned antiquary, styles John Speed "a very great and learned antiquary *summus et eruditus antiquarius.*"

Anthony Wood, in his book entitled *Athenæ Oxonensis*, says: "For style and industry Speed had not many fellows in Europe."

Bishop Nicholson, an early historian, says: "He must have had a head the best disposed toward history of any of our writers." He also says "Speed's History is the largest and best we have extant." Also, "Our author's maps are extremely well and make a noble apparatus, as they were designed to his history."

Dibdin, who is the highest authority in such matters, says: "Speed's History of Great Britain was first published in 1611 in a splendid folio volume, of which five editions appeared before the expiration of the same half century." "Whoever," says he, "was the projector of the mode of publication is not known. If it was Speed himself he deserves the warmest thanks of posterity, for it is, of all others, the most tasteful and useful plan ever carried into effect."

The "plan" so much admired by Dibdin has reference to the publication of the maps in connection with the history already referred to.

The work in that form consisted of two parts, each being a separate volume. The first part consisted of four books, and was called "The Chorographical Part," being the maps. The second part consisted of six books and contained the history.

Dibdin says the dates of the editions were 1611, 1614, 1623, 1627, 1632, 1650. He says the first edition is the favorite one. "Of this," says he, "large paper copies are, by no means, uncommon. They are in most of our celebrated public and private selections." "One of the most gorgeous copies," says he, "with which I am acquainted is that in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth, in two volumes, bound in red morocco with plates colored."

He says Speed's maps were published more frequently than the history, having been published as late as 1743.

He also says the portrait of the author found in the later editions of the history was engraved by Savary.

Du Fresnoy, speaking of the maps, says: "It is a diligent and exact work, and of equal use for the history, as the topography of England."

Another writer says: "The history contains more valuable matter, and is better arranged, than any preceding chronicle."

Dr. Granger, in his Biographical History of England, says Speed's history was pronounced by the learned men of his times "incomparably more complete than all the histories of his predecessors put together."

Another writer—Ducarel—writing in 1754, says: "The first edition of Speed's history is preferable to all the subsequent ones, being in a large folio and on Atlas paper, and the cuts are sharper and clearer. It is a wonderful work, but he had the assistance of the immortal Sir Robert Cotton, Dr. Barkham and others."

Taine, in his History of English Literature, mentions Speed, in connection with others, as one of the founders of English history. He says "Holinshed, Speed, Raleigh, Stowe, Knolles, Daniel, Thomas, May, and Lord Herbert founded history."

John Speed having lived through the reigns of Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, it is interesting to note his estimate of those sovereigns.

He had no admiration for Mary. He says: "Of all since the conquest, her reign was the shortest, only excepting that of Richard the Tyrant, but much more bloody than was his, and more blood spilt in that short time of her reign than had been shed for cause of Christianity in any king's time since Lucius, the establisher of the Gospel in this realm. * * * Her end came when she had reigned five years, four months and eleven days, and her body lyeth interred in a chapel in the minster of St. Peters at Westminster, without any monument or other remembrance."

His account of Queen Elizabeth is in a far different spirit. His admiration for her is expressed in every form of lofty phraseology. Mentioning her birth he calls her

"that excellent Princess who afterward proved the mirror of the world."

He seems to have been the recipient of some personal favors at the hands of Queen Elizabeth, as the concluding part of the following quotation shows:

"Elizabeth," says he, "the second daughter of King Henry and first child by Queen Anne, his second wife, was born at Greenwich upon Sunday the seventh of September, the year of Christ Jesus 1533, and 25th of her father's reign, who, with due solemnities, was baptized on the Wednesday following, Archbishop Cranmer, the old Duchess of Norfolk and the old Marchioness of Dorset being the witnesses at the font and the Marchioness of Exeter at the confirmation. She succeeded his sister, Queen Mary, in the monarchy of England, and was for wisdom, virtue, piety and justice not only the mirror of her sex but a pattern for government to all the princes in Christendom, whose name I may not mention without all dutiful remembrance, and whose memory unto me is most dear, amongst the many thousands who received extraordinary favors at her gracious and most liberal hand."

He pronounced her to be "the greatest in fame that ever ruled before, as if all their virtues had made a confluence in her." "She lived and reigned and died in peace and full of glory, celebrated by the tongues and pens of the rarest spirits of all nations." His description of her grief for Essex is excellent: "Her Majesty having such a star fallen from her firmament was inwardly moved, and often-times would show passions of her grief even till the time of her approaching end, when two years later she laid down her head in the grave as the most resplendent sun setteth at last in a western cloud."

His account of the Spanish Armada has the interest of a narrative of a contemporary and an eye-witness. He was, at that time (1588) thirty-six years of age, and the important event evidently impressed him strongly. He fully appreciated the brag and bluster of the Spaniards, the heroism of his own countrymen and the lofty courage of Queen Elizabeth.

He says: "This invincible navy, so long in preparing and now in readiness, was furnished with all provisions of war and with many bravados spread their sails for England's invasion."

His account of Elizabeth at the camp at Tilbury is very graphic: "The main forces lying encamped at Tilbury under the command of the Earl of Leicester, thither her majesty in person upon the ninth of August repaired, full of princely resolution and more than feminine courage, whose lovely presence and imperial speeches, as she passed like some Amazonian empress through all her army, were so acceptable and gracious that her soldiers full fraught with manly spirit, yet received an access of hardiness from so alacrious a pattern in their maiden queen."

As a specimen of his style, the account of an audience by Queen Elizabeth to an ambassador from Poland will here be given. The time was 1597, when England was at war with Spain.

"These stirs on the seas brought yet further mischief on the Spaniard by hindering the traffic of merchandise, as well for their own trade and commerce with others as for others trading into Spain, among whom Sigismund, the young and new elected King of Polonia (Latin name of Poland), found himself aggrieved, whose ambassador for that business unto the Queen was one Paulus de Ialim, a Palone gentleman, learned, eloquent and very audacious, who, bringing letters of credence from his King, had audience at Greenwich, her Majesty sitting under her cloth of estate and with her nobles attending. The sum of his message, which the Polonian began with more than an ordinary grace; whose tenor was filled with blasts of discontent, conceived by his potent master, the King of Polonia, and caused by the grievances of his merchants, who were not only deprived of some privileges in England, but the sea, which is made free by the Omnipotent, stopped, and the trades of his merchants into Spain, by her Highness' edicts debarred, contrary to the law both of nature and of nations that his master, as he could not be moved to diminish any part of his love toward her Majesty, so yet could he not

but relieve his own subjects, and the rather for that it troubled all his nobility, whose revenues consisted chiefly upon the trade of merchandising. That he had hitherto forborne all means of requite, though her Majesty well knew of means he had no want, and now had sent to advertise her Highness in a loving manner by him, his ambassador, seeing that his letters to that purpose heretofore sent had not been regarded, in whose name he now required that the seas might be open, a restitution made, and the trade westward to Spain free, according to equity; otherwise, his master would no longer neglect his subjects' losses, but would take in hand a means of redress.

“ As for her Majesty’s wars with Spain that ought not to hinder navigation by the common law of nature (as he avowed); nor for her respect should the ancient friendship betwixt the potent Polonian and the mighty King of Spain be broken, nor with the house of Austria, whose daughter his Prince had now married, which bound him in a double bond of love.

“ But he trusted his master’s request being such equity, her Majesty would regard it and command satisfaction of these things forthwith to be made, to the content of his Prince and safety of herself, which thing he wished and thereof warned her Majesty, and with other like words ended as peremptorily as he began.”

Unto which confident oration, says the Historian, the Queen, herself not brooking to be braved by any prince in the world, presently made answer, preventing the Lord Chancellor therein, who was about to do it, and both roundly and learnedly in Latin (the same language wherein the message was delivered), replied—the very words, as near as could be taken from her mouth, were these:

“ *Heu! quam decepta fui!*” (The whole reply is given in Latin, and this translation immediately follows):

“ Oh, how was I deceived! I looked for an embassage, but thou hast brought me complaints. I understood by thy letters that thou wert a Legate, but I find thee an Herald! Never since I drew breath heard I such an oration. I marvel, truly I marvel at so great and such an accustomed bold-

ness in so public an assembly. Neither do I think that if the King, thy master, were present that he would say so much. But if, peradventure, he hath committed any such thing to thy charge, which surely I do much doubt, it is to be imputed unto him that where the King is of years unripe, and not by blood, but by election, yea, and but newly advanced, he doth not so perfectly understand the course of negotiating these kind of affairs with other princes, which either his ancestors have observed with us or, perhaps, others will observe, who afterwards shall succeed him.

“ As touching thyself: indeed thou seemest to me to have read many books, but not to have perused the books of princes’ affairs, but utterly to be ignorant of what is convenient amongst kings. And, whereas, thou makest mention of the law of nature and nations, know that *this* is the law both natural and national, that when war is waged among princes it is lawful for one of them to intercept the military helps of the other, brought from what place soever, so to prevent the harms which might otherwise redound on himself. And this again I avow to be the law of nature and nations. Whereas, likewise, thou mentionest a new affinity with the house of Austria, which now thou makest so famous and of so dear esteem, forget not, sir, that there have been of that house that would have bereft the kingdom of Polonia from thy King.

“ As for other points which be not to be spoken of at this place and time, because they are many and severally to be considered of one after another, thou shalt wait for such further answer as shall be resolved on by some of my council, to whom I will consign the consideration of this matter. In the meantime, *valeas et quiescas* (farewell and be quiet).”

And thus (says the historian), she, lion-like, rising, daunted the malapert orator no less with her stately port and majestic departure than with the tartness of her princely cheeks, and turning to the train of her attendants, said: “ God’s death, my Lords” (for that was her oath ever in anger), “ I have been enforced this day to scour up my old Latin that hath lain so long in rusting! ”

The writings of John Speed are antiquated now, but they

were useful in their day and were much read, both in England and in this country in its earlier days. They are quoted as reliable authority by later writers, Hume, Strickland, Froude, Knight and others.

His taste for letters brought him into friendly acquaintance with the literary men of his day. Sir Henry Spelman greeted the publication of his history with a poem in Latin; Sir Richard St. George Norry also gave it high praise, saying that, "thereby the glory of Great Britain is made more famous to the world, as well in the geographical dimension of the land's situation as in the historical relations of her most famous monarchs and glorious actions; no kingdom hitherto so particularly described nor nation's history by true record more faithfully penned."

Sir John Davis, whose writings are deservedly famous, wrote a poem upon the publication of Speed's *Britain*, in which this stanza occurs:

"The leaves this book contains and maps here graven,
Are as feathers to thy fame's fair wings,
To fan fresh air upon the face of Heaven,
And raise thy fame above all ending things."

Many others hailed the book with the most complimentary mention, both in prose and verse.

John Speed was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. In the same church the remains of John Milton were afterwards laid. A monument bearing an inscription in Latin was erected and still stands over his grave. The inscription shows the dates of his birth and death and his age (Annos LXXVII). It also recites his literary labors and discloses the interesting fact that he was a man of family—making mention in sober, solid Latin that he lived with his "most sweet wife Susanna," fifty-seven years, and left eighteen children—twelve sons and six daughters.

The monument is of white marble and represents a cabinet with open doors. Within the cabinet is the figure of the deceased. One hand rests on a scroll, the other holds a book. The inscription is on the door.

Who the ancestors of John Speed were can not be stated.

He went to London from a country district in England and engaged in the business of merchant tailoring and dealer in cloth. It is said he did remarkably well in the business, and he must have been a very successful business man, for he acquired the means to enable him to give up merchandising and prosecute his literary labors. He gave his numerous children the benefits of the best education, for they were educated at Oxford.

His long life was spent in literary toil, and his labors were appreciated by his cotemporaries, as well as by later generations. His descendants are now numerous in England. Among them have been many excellent and accomplished men. Several have published books on special topics. Adam Speed wrote a treatise on agriculture entitled, *Adam Out of Eden*. It was published in 1659. Edward Speed published a book of poems in 1590. William Speed published a treatise on surveying.

All the Speeds in England are descendants of the historian, John Speed. Some of them, in their letters, speak of him as Sir John Speed. It may be possible he was given that title, but the present writer has no positive information as to the fact.

DR. JOHN SPEED.

One of the sons of the historian was named John. He was born in 1595. He was an Oxford graduate and had conferred on him the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine. He is spoken of in the books as an "eminent physician," and also as a "gifted writer." He wrote a medical treatise in Latin and dedicated it to Archbishop Laud. It relates to two skeletons prepared by himself and presented to the library of St. John's College, Oxford. He also wrote a play which was acted in the theaters of that day. He died in 1640 and was buried in the chapel of the college. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Bartholomew Warner, the author of a history of Ireland. He left two sons, John and Samuel. Samuel became a minister and was installed canon of Christ church, May 6, 1674. Afterwards he was Vicar of

Godalmin, in Surrey county, where he died January 22, 1681. The other son of Dr. John Speed was

JOHN SPEED, M. D.

He was born at Oxford. He was elected scholar at St. John's College in 1643, but, like many others, he was ejected by the Board of Parliamentary Visitors for political reasons in 1648. After the Restoration he was restored to his fellowship. In 1666 he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine and resided at Southampton, where he practiced his profession as late as 1694. He was the author of a book entitled, "An Account of the Ancient and Present State and Glory of Southampton."

JAMES SPEED, from whom all the Speeds in this country are descended, was a son of this Dr. John Speed, and came from Southampton.

Before mentioning him and his descendants, an account will here be given of a very interesting descendant of the historian, Miss Harriet Speed. The interest attaching to her arises mainly from the fact that she was a friend of the poet Gray, to whom he was warmly attached. Their friendly intimacy caused him to write poems at her request, and about her. He also mentions her in his letters. It was her fortune not only to thus know the author of the most celebrated short poem in the English language, but she was familiar with Gray's immortal Elegy while it was yet in manuscript.

Miss Harriet Speed's father was a Colonel Speed, who was an intimate friend of Lord Cobham. Colonel Speed was a grandson of Dr. John Speed, who lived at Southampton. He is also spoken of as "a lineal descendant of the historian."

Upon the death of Colonel Speed, about 1750, Lord Cobham took his daughter Harriet to his house and brought her up in his family, "esteeming her as his own child and treating her with paternal care and tenderness."

Lord Cobham's wife became as much attached to her as

her husband, and it is stated that Harriet's "extraordinary merit so recommended her to the Viscountess Cobham that she left her the bulk of her fortune." She was noted for her beauty as well as her accomplishments and wit. She and the poet Gray seem to have been friends, and he had probably placed his "Elegy" in her hands. At any rate, Lady Cobham had read it in the manuscript and wished to become acquainted with the author. He lived near by at a country house with an aunt. Miss Speed and a Lady Schaub, who were staying at the Cobham house, called at the house where the poet lived and asked to see him. He was not at home, but they left a message for him, with his aunt, to the effect that Lady Cobham would be pleased to see him, having a great admiration for his poem. Gray called, and became a warm friend and welcome guest in the household. Lord Cobham's residence was at Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, about forty miles from London.

Gray celebrated the visit of the two ladies in a poem entitled "The Long Story," in which he describes, in a humorous way, the event.

He calls the ladies "Silken Warriors," and says of Miss Speed:

"The other Amazon kind Heaven
Had armed with spirit, wit and satire;
But Cobham had the polish given
And tipt her arrows with good nature.

"To celebrate her eyes—her air—
Coarse panegyric would but tease her;
Melissa is her *nom de guerre*—
Alas! who would not wish to please her."

Frequent mention was made of Miss Speed in connection with Gray's poems and in his letters. The poem entitled "Amatory Lines," beginning "With beauty, with pleasure surrounded," has this note:

"Nothing is known of the circumstances under which Gray wrote these lines, but the original MSS. was in the possession of the Countess De Viri (Miss Speed), who presented it with the ensuing song to Rev. Mr. Leman when he visited her in Switzerland."

The note to the song which follows says it was written at the request of Miss Speed. It begins :

“Thrysis when we parted swore.”

Gray mentions Miss Speed several times in his letters addressed to Thos. Wharton.

In one he says: “The family you mention near me are full as civil as ever. Miss Speed seems to understand, and to all such as do not she says *phonanta sunetoise* in so many words.”

In another he says: “I have been going into Oxfordshire with Miss Speed, but her affairs, as she says—or her vagaries, as I say—have obliged her to alter her mind ten times within that space (three weeks). No wonder, for she has got at least 30,000 pounds, with a house in town, plate, jewels, china and old Japan infinite, so that indeed it would be ridiculous for her to know her own mind.”

In another he says: “My old friend, Miss Speed, has done what the world calls a very foolish thing; she has married the Baron de la Peyriere, son to the Comte de Viri. He is about twenty-eight years old—ten years younger than herself.”

In another he says: “Madam de la Peyriere is come over from the Hague to be Mistress at London. Her father, Lord De Viri is now first Minister at Turin. I sat a morning with her before I left London. She is a prodigious, fine lady, and a Catholic, though she did not expressly own it to me; not fatter than she was. She had a cage of foreign birds, and a piping bulfinch at her elbow; two little dogs on a cushion in her lap, a cockatoo on a shoulder, and a strong suspicion of rouge on the cheeks.

“They were all exceedingly glad to see me, and I them.”

INCIDENT OF THE LETTER WRITTEN BY JAMES SPEED, AN ENGLISH LAWYER.

In the period of the American Civil war, and before and after, there was a lawyer in London, England, named James Speed. His name appears in the English reports as counsel in many important corporation cases. He belonged to the class of lawyers called Queen's counsel.

About the beginning of the Civil war, a client of James Speed, the lawyer, of Louisville, Ky., took to him a copy of a will made and probated in London. He wanted an opinion concerning some point in it, in writing. It was written and signed by James Speed, and mailed to London. Some days after, the same client called again at James Speed's office, and showed him an opinion just received by mail from London, concerning the same will and signed James Speed.

The hand-writing was so similar to that of James Speed, of Louisville, that upon its being shown to different persons they said it was his.

James Speed, of Louisville, often told this story. He said the two opinions were exactly alike, the writing was alike, and the signatures alike. He said they had passed each other on the water, his own going to London, and that of the London James Speed on its way to Louisville.

JAMES SPEED.

James Speed, son of Dr. John Speed, of Southampton, England, was born in England, September 28, 1679. He came to America about 1695, when he was sixteen years of age. At that time the colony of Virginia numbered, all told, about 60,000 persons. The principal occupation of the people was raising tobacco, which was shipped to Europe. The part of Virginia then occupied was that which lay eastwardly of the present site of Richmond. It was after the date of James Speed's arrival that Williamsburg, the first capital, was founded. As his grandson, James, was a pioneer in Kentucky in its early days, so this James lived in the early times of old Virginia. He found his way, not long after his landing, to the county of Surrey, which lay on the south side of the James river, opposite the site of Williamsburg. He, in common with the other colonists of Virginia, engaged in tobacco raising, and in about fifteen years he felt independent enough to get married. He was then thirty-two years of age. His choice was a young lady named Mary Pulley. They were married September 6, 1711. She was eighteen years of age at the time of her marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Cargill, the Episcopal, or Church of England, minister of Southwark Parish in Surrey county, Virginia. They lived in that county and both died there. He died March 15, 1719, aged thirty-nine. She died June 3, 1733, aged forty.

They had four sons:

1. James, born June 16, 1712.
2. John, born February 5, 1714.
3. William T., born February 19, 1716.
4. Thomas, born February 28, 1719.

From these dates it appears that when he died his oldest child was seven years of age, the second, five, the third, three, and the youngest only two weeks old.

We only know of two of the children growing to manhood—John and William. There is no record of James and Thomas. They may not have lived to maturity. When John was nineteen and William seventeen they were bereaved of their mother also, and were left to fight out life's battle alone. But it is plain that they enjoyed the advantages of such education as was obtainable when they lived. A letter written by each one has been preserved, and they show the fruits of good training and education in youth.

Their father and mother were both excellent people, and impressed upon their children ideas and principles of virtue and morality and true ambition, which became an inheritance to them and their posterity.

WILLIAM T. SPEED.

All that is known of William T. Speed, the third son of James Speed and Mary Pulley, is the date of his birth, which has been preserved, and the letter already mentioned. The fact that the date of his birth is preserved shows that even in the times of the early colonial days this family preserved its record. The date of the birth of James in England, also of his wife; the date of their marriage, and that the ceremony was performed by Rev. John Cargill, of Surrey county, Va.; the date of the birth of their children, and then the recording of the dates of their death, all go to show a due and commendable regard for such matters.

The letter of William T. Speed was written September 4, 1787, when he had reached the age of sixty-nine. It was addressed to his grandnephew, Thomas Speed, who had moved with his father, Captain James Speed, to Kentucky. He says:

“I have heard by thee and thy father that thou art getting learning, and middling for accounts; but Oh! son, wilt thou remember the giver? Was it God or man? Surely all blessings come from God. Therefore, remember the giver, thy Creator, in the days of thy youth, before the evil day comes. May the Lord bless thee in thy youth with vigor to do his will, for there is nothing else can make thee happy, so that at last, thou mayest enjoy eternal felicity, through Christ Jesus our Lord. I am thy affectionate uncle,

“W. T. SPEED.”

JOHN SPEED AND MARY TAYLOR.

John Speed, the second son of James Speed and Mary Pulley, was born February 5, 1714. He lived in Mecklenburg county, Va. He married a widow named Mary Taylor. Her maiden name was Mary Minetry. They were married October 6, 1737, by Rev. Henry Ealbeck, in Surrey county, Va., which was the county in which James Speed lived. Their married life continued for forty-five years, when she died July 1, 1782. He died March 8, 1785.

He was a man of large wealth, and one of the most influential and substantial citizens in the part of Virginia where he lived.

Some special information has been obtained from an old lady living in the town of Kittrel, N. C., Mrs. Eliza P. Raney. Mrs. Raney was a great grand-daughter of John Speed. Her mother was a daughter of Sarah Speed Hansard, who was a daughter of John Speed. Mrs. Raney had often heard her mother talk of Jolin Speed and his children. She had visited the old homestead in Mecklenburg. John Speed and his wife were buried there in the family burying ground, and large trees have grown over their graves. She says John Speed was a great man in the Episcopal church. She had his prayer-book in her possession, he having given it to her grandmother, Sarah Speed Hansard. She says that about a mile from the old homestead there was a church known as "Speed's church," built by John Speed, but it was torn down many years ago, and another was built and called St. Andrews. This statement is confirmed in Bishop Meade's "Old Families of Virginia." He says: "There was an old house of worship in the time of Bishop Ravenscroft's ministry called Speed's church." Bishop Meade also says John Speed was vestryman in his parish church. She says her mother, Mrs. Phillips, had the old

family Bible with all the records in it, but it went into the hands of her brother, Dr. D. P. Phillips, who carried it to Mississippi, where it was lost or destroyed.

A letter written by John Speed to his son, Captain James Speed, and addressed to him in Kentucky, Lincoln county, has been preserved. It is dated September 12, 1784. It is as follows :

“ MY DEAR SON: I do a little expect that this will be the last scrape of my pen you will ever see in the land of Kentucky. I have been very unwell for a long time. I think I am going the down-hill road very fast. I am far advanced in the seventieth year of my age, which is an age but few survive.

“ I have had a very bad cold and cough for about twelve months. I am now much troubled with fever, which has brought me very weak and low. And, above all, I have a wounded spirit. Oh, a wounded spirit who can bear? Perhaps you will say, why is my spirit wounded? Why, my son, I know I am going to leave this country, and where am I going? Not to Kentucky. God only knows; I do not! This is my grief.

“ I have, at present, a very fine prospect for crops of corn. Tobacco is middling. We have a little bug of some kind which has hurt our wheat very much. Billy Bilbo will give you a detail of them.

“ I have had the misfortune to lose my best barn, about half full of tobacco, by the carelessness of Mr. Combe. I suppose you will hear from Hal by Billy Bilbo (the bearer of this letter). Sally writes by him. I heard from Joseph about two months ago; he was well then. Matt and family were well about a month ago. Lucy is about setting out for North Carolina. Poor Lucy, I shall never see her again, I expect. Sally, widow, is well, I believe. Johnny and little Sally are living with Joe. Little Joe is at school with Mr. Petitt, Betsy with Mr. Bell.

“ I am glad to have you say you have good decorum in your country. I heartily wish it may last. You may depend upon it we are very poorly ruled here. For my part I endeavor to make myself easy, knowing I must soon leave this land. My eyesight fails me so much I can't see to read my great Bible, and it is with difficulty that I can see to write. I am, with parental love and esteem, your aged and very much distressed and disconsolate father,

“ JOHN SPEED.

“ P. S. Howdy old Mollie, howdy young Mollie, howdy Tommy, howdy Johnny, howdy Hal, howdy all my babies. God Almighty bless you and all my children. God Almighty's blessing and mine

will be upon you always; so prays your affectionate father and grandfather. Amen and Amen.

JOHN SPEED.**

In a letter written by Joseph Speed, his son, to Joseph's brother, Captain James Speed, in Kentucky, dated April 18, 1784, he says: "Our old father is as hearty as I have known him to be for a long time past."

In a letter written by Sarah Hansard, his daughter, to Captain James Speed, dated August, 1786, upon the subject of religion, she reminds him "of the many kind reproofs and admonitions you have had from your aged father, whose lips are now cold in the clay, and can never give a word of fatherly advice again."

John Speed was a man of considerable fortune, and his estate, though divided among nine children, gave each one a handsome share.

He died March 8, 1785, aged seventy-one years.

John Speed and Mary Taylor had seven sons and four daughters:

1. John, born August 3, 1738.
2. James, born March 4, 1740.
3. Henry, born March 28, 1742.
4. Sarah, born February 14, 1743.
5. Lewis, born January 25, 1745.
6. Martha, born August 11, 1748.
7. Joseph, born May 27, 1750.
8. Lucy, born April 11, 1752.
9. Mathias, born June 18, 1754.
10. Son, died young.
11. Mary, died young.

As all the Speeds in this country are descended from these nine children, each is considered as the head of a branch of the family.

Four of the brothers served in the Revolutionary war, and, perhaps, the others also. John, James, Lewis and

*In this postscript the old man's feelings found expression in calling the names of his grandchildren and their mother, who had gone to the far West, and he knew he would never see them again.

Mathias certainly did. James was wounded but recovered. Lewis was wounded and died of his wounds. All that is known of these brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, who are found in Virginia, Kentucky, New York, Michigan, North Carolina, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and other States, will be given in the pages following.

JOHN SPEED AND SARAH BAIRD.

FIRST BRANCH.

John Speed, the first child of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born in Virginia, August 3, 1738. He was a Revolutionary soldier in the 11th and 15th Virginia regiments, which were consolidated. He served in company No. 11.

In 1784 he was the presiding justice in Mecklenburg county, as shown by a letter written by him in response to a letter from the Governor.

The following is his letter,* dated September 13, 1784, addressed to the "Worshipful Court of Mecklenburg:"

"GENTLEMEN: I saw the Governor's letter directing us to certify, etc., with regard to the justices doing the business of the county. You may depend it is with the utmost concern that I see the business is not done. I shall only answer for myself. As to my former conduct and behavior as a magistrate, it is well known to this county in general and to most of you in particular. I am still as willing to serve as ever, as far as I am able, but can do no more. I am now, and have been for a long time, very unwell.

"You will please take this on my part for answer to the Governor's letter. From your very humble servant,

"JOHN SPEED."

At this date John Speed was forty-six years of age. He probably died soon afterwards. In the year 1763 he was married to Sarah Baird in Virginia.

Their children were five :

1. William, born 1764.

*It is probable that John Speed did not live long after the date of the letter just quoted, from the fact that in a letter written by his sister, Mrs. Sarah Hansard, dated August, 1786, to her brother, Captain James Speed, in Kentucky, she says: "The girls, Sally and Betsy Speed, still live with me." These girls were Sarah and Elizabeth, daughters of John Speed, and their living with their aunt would indicate that their father had died.

2. John, born 1766.
3. Sarah, born 1769.
4. Elizabeth, born 1770.
5. Joseph, born 1773.

The first of these, William, died without children.

The second, John, left a number of children whose names will be given.

The third, Sarah, married Sherrod Burgh and her descendants are in Mecklenburg, Va.

The fourth, Elizabeth, married Roger Gregory, and afterwards married Daniel Middaugh.

The fifth, Joseph, was Dr. Joseph Speed, of Caroline, Tompkins county, N. Y. He left seven children, whose names will be given.

JOHN SPEED AND MARY WADE.

The second son aforesaid, John, married Mary Wade, of Mecklenburg county, Va., July 12, 1799. She was born August 22, 1781. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry Patillo. Tradition says he was well educated, and one of the best and kindest of men. He held a prominent place in the community where he lived, and was a leading man in his chnrch. He had a numerous family. There are some discrepancies in the records, but at or near the dates given, the following children were born:

1. Elizabeth Julia, December 25, 1800.
2. William Henry, April 26, 1802.
3. John Joseph, October 17, 1803.
4. James Hopkins, March 2, 1805.
5. Robert, October 12, 1806.
6. Edward, October 26, 1808.
7. Maria, } twins, March 10, 1810.
8. Eliza, }
9. Thomas, May, 1812.
10. Mary, 1814.
11. Harriet, 1816.

12. Sallie, 1818.

13. David Smith, January 19, 1820.

The records of some of these can be given, but not all.

William Henry died unmarried.

Robert, also, died unmarried.

Eliza died unmarried.

Sallie died unmarried.

JOHN JOSEPH SPEED.

John Joseph Speed, son of John Speed and Mary Wade, was born 1803. The following is an extract from a letter from his son, Robt. A. Speed, now living at Laurel, Franklin county, N. C. :

" My father was educated at William and Mary College, and studied law and settled in Boydton, Mecklenburg county, but did not practice his profession long before he married Ann Strachan Jones (my mother), whose father was a wealthy man and settled them on a plantation near Buffalo Springs, where he lived only a few years, when he bought Rose Hill, in Granville county, N. C., where he lived the balance of his life, and died 1872, aged 75. He was buried by the side of my mother at Shiloh Presbyterian church cemetery, which church he and my mother joined when they first moved to Granville county, and of which church he was a ruling elder until his death. He was always looked up to and thought very highly of for his high moral character, his good sense and judgment, his politeness and hospitality. Being a man of means, with large agricultural and milling interests, he never practiced his chosen profession, but gave his undivided attention to his farms and mills. He was, for years, chairman of the County Court of Granville county, it being then presided over by three justices: J. J. Speed, John Bullock and Lunsford Paschal, of which Board he was chairman for a long time.

" He was the most conscientious man I ever saw and came nearer being a true and pure Christian in my eyes than any man I ever knew. He was always the most conservative and the most prudent man, never expressed his opinions until he had fully thought over and formed conclusions, after which he was as firm as a rock."

He married Miss Ann Strachan Jones.

Their children were:

1. John, died in infancy.

2. Rosalie, married Thomas J. Taylor, of Virginia.

3. Robert A., married Mary P. Davis.
4. Sallie, married Dr. L. C. Pettus; moved to Forest City, Arkansas.
5. John S., married Virginia Yerby, Houston, Texas.
6. Jennie, married William Boyd, of Virginia; lived in Covington, Tenn.
7. Isabella, married Dr. William H. Davis; lives at Gainesville, Ga.
8. Henry, killed at battle of Reams' Station.
9. Nannie T., married I. H. Braham, Como, Miss.

He again married Cynthia Tunstall, of Danville, Va. The children of this marriage were :

1. Thomas.
2. William Henry.
3. James.
4. Ida, married R. P. Spence, Columbus, Ga.

ROBERT A. SPEED, third child of John J. Speed and Ann Strachan Jones, married Mary Plummer Davis, of Franklin county, N. C. They now live at the town of Laurel, Franklin county, N. C.

Their children :

1. Nannie, married Captain E. M. Clayton, Georgia.
2. Robert A., married Eva Harris, North Carolina.
3. Lula Alston, married S. J. Beckwith, Georgia.
4. John Davis, married Maggie Harris.
5. Rosa Belle, married Ed. T. Alston, North Carolina.
6. Alfred Alston, unmarried.
7. Henry Plummer, unmarried.
8. Minnie S., unmarried.
9. Eugene D., unmarried.
10. St. Elmo M., unmarried.

EDWARD SPEED.

Edward Speed, sixth child of John Speed and Mary Wade, was a physician. He lived in Granville county, N. C. He was the father of Joseph H. Speed, of Marion, Alabama. Dr. Edward Speed married Frances Young.

Their children were :

1. Virginia F., born 1832, married William Gray.
2. Joseph H., born September 12, 1834.
3. Nannie, born 1836, married — Mangan.
4. Susan, died.
5. Mary, born 1840, married Dr. Fox.
6. Edward, born 1842, married Mary Moore.

JOSEPH H. SPEED, of Marion, Ala., second child of Dr. Edward Speed, married Virginia M. Lockett, of Virginia.

Their children were :

1. Edward, born August 25, 1858.
2. Frances Virginia, born August 4, 1860.

He married again Miss Pattie T. Pack, in Alabama.

Their children were :

1. John, born 1865.
2. James, born 1868.
3. Rosa, born 1870.
4. Alice, born 1872.
5. Pattie, born 1875.
6. Francis.

Joseph H. Speed became a prominent man in Alabama. He served in the Confederate Army as a captain. He visited Washington about the close of the war and then met Attorney-General James Speed. He afterward visited Louisville about 1868. He was the United States Marshal for the State of Alabama, and afterwards was Superintendent of Public Instruction for the same State, and was president of a large female college at Marion, Ala. He was a man of great intelligence and activity.

DR. EDWARD SPEED, youngest son of Dr. Edward Speed, born 1842, now lives at Mt. Tirzah, in Person county, N. C., practicing his profession. He is a very excellent and successful physician and stands high in his profession.

JAMES HOPKINS SPEED.

James Hopkins Speed, son of John Speed and Mary Wade, born March 2, 1805, married a Miss Lewis and moved to Missouri. No record of this family has been obtained.

MARIA SPEED HARRIS.

Maria Speed, fifth child of John Speed and Mary Wade, was a twin-sister of Eliza Speed, who died. She was born 1810. She married her first cousin, Henry Goode Speed, of Tompkins county, N. Y. He was the sixth child of Dr. Joseph Speed, and Dr. Joseph was a brother of the father of Maria. There were no children of this marriage. He only lived four years after his marriage.

Maria again married Mr. Harris, of Mecklenburg, Va. She is now a widow living in that county.

She has had no children. She, however, raised a daughter of her brother James. This daughter married J. P. Bagby, and her son, Wm. H. Bagby, lives with Mrs. Harris. At the age of eighty-three, Mrs. Harris writes without glasses. She has furnished much of the information about her brothers and sisters. She lives on a part of her father's plantation on the river Dan, eight miles above Clarksville. Her address is Buffalo Lithia Springs.

THOMAS SPEED.

Thomas Speed, son of John Speed and Mary Wade, born May, 1812, married Miss Young, a sister of the wife of Dr. Edward Speed, his brother. He lived in Franklinton, N. C., and was a tobacconist. He died a number of years ago leaving two sons, Thomas and William.

DAVID SMITH SPEED.

David Smith Speed, son of John Speed and Mary Wade, born January 19, 1820, married Miss Louisa Wythe. He died not long after his marriage, leaving two children.

DR. JOSEPH SPEED, OF NEW YORK.

Joseph Speed, the fifth child of John Speed and Sarah Baird (and brother of John Speed, who married Mary Wade), was born in Virginia, 1773. He married Mary Goodloe Harper, of Granville county, N. C., December 30, 1796. He studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia. At the age of thirty-one, in the year 1804,



DR. JOSEPH SPEED,

mpkins county, N. Y. From a wood engraving furnished by his granddaughter, Miss Sallie P. Speed.

he went on a prospecting tour to New York State. The central and western parts of New York were then unsettled and called the wilderness. He traveled through the State from the Hudson to Lake Erie. He purchased several thousand acres of land in the county then called Oswego, in the portion which later became Tompkins county.

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The following spring (1805) found him journeying to his new home in the wilderness with his wife, four little children, a niece and a number of slaves. The journey from Virginia to Tompkins county, New York, lasted six weeks. Dr. Speed, though not the first settler in this section of New York, was among the earliest and became the most important figure in the new settlement. He was one of the first men of means identified with the place. He was a man of large frame, being six feet in height and his weight two hundred. He was a strikingly handsome man with deep blue eyes. His character and reputation were such as to give him a commanding influence, and he was looked up to and reverenced as no other man was in a wide circle of acquaintances. His letters and printed addresses show that he was a man of learning and culture. Among his correspondents was his first cousin, Major Thomas Speed, of Bardstown, Ky. They seem to have been much alike in character and they had a warm affection for each other.

About the same time that Dr. Joseph Speed moved to Tompkins county, New York, his uncle, Henry Speed, also moved to the same place. The families established themselves in a settlement, and the little village became a post-office town called Speedville. A son of Henry Speed, John James Speed, was post-master at one time. Dr. Joseph Speed and his cousin, John James, lived on large tracts of land adjoining each other. They both owned the slaves, which they took with them from Virginia, until slavery was abolished in New York.

Following is a letter written by Dr. Joseph Speed to Richard Hansard, who married Sarah Speed, and lived in Virginia:

“OSWEGO, October 12, 1805.

“UNCLE HANSARD: I feel it a duty I owe to you to send you a few lines by Mr. Patillo, who will probably soon start for Granville.

“Knowing the little opinion you have of people moving to new countries, I thought it would be some satisfaction for you to hear that we were well pleased with the one we have found and feel well paid for the trouble of moving so great a distance. I must not tell you all the fine tales about our country lest I should tempt you to break up and move here immediately. This, I think, would be rather an imprudent step for you, considering how well fixed you are there. However, we should be glad to have you for a neighbor upon almost any terms.

“I have written to the gentlemen of the store some little account of our corn and potatoes. If I were to write you the truth about our garden, dairy, pastures, hay, etc., I don't know whether I would be believed, even where I was raised and am known not to be given to telling lies.

“In the course of a few years, when we get better fixed for living and raising crops, I suppose I shan't dare tell all the news for fear I shall be given up for a common story-teller. However, we shall have the pleasure, at least, of faring sumptuously, though we may be afraid to tell of it lest we shouldn't be believed. All that we shall ask will be for our friends to come and see us and know for themselves the truth of the matter. Such as have no wish to move from their old country I would advise to arm themselves strongly against temptations, for I don't know but even you yourself, who think so little of moving, would be tempted, strongly tempted, to break up and begin the world anew in this land of good things. But I must break off from this subject to tell you we enjoy abundance of good health and ask you how you, Aunt Sally and the little toads are. I wish you abundance of health and happiness, and hope you may enjoy both. Polly joins me in sending our best love, requesting you to present the same to Cousin Polly, Cousin Sally and their families. We shall always be glad to hear from you.

“Believe me to be sincerely yours,

“JOSEPH SPEED.

“MR. RICHARD HANSARD, Mecklenburg, Virginia.”

The following extract from a letter about Dr. Joseph Speed, written by his granddaughter, Sally Peters Speed, of Tompkins county, N. Y., is so expressive it is given here:

“Joseph Speed married Mary Goodloe Harper, sister of General Harper, of Revolutionary fame, who married a daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-

pendence. They moved to Tompkins county, N. Y., early in the present century. Grandmother died beloved by all. In 1847, grandfather, feeling his end drawing near, started for Virginia, saying he wished his bones to lie in his native soil. But he only lived to reach Baltimore, Md., where his eldest son lived, and there he is buried. He left seven children, but one of whom is now living (1876), William. Two of his sons were lawyers, two farmers, two died unmarried. Henry married his cousin, Maria Speed, and left no children. William has nine children, and there are six of us—father's children."

Her father was the youngest child of Dr. Joseph Speed—James Richard.

The following obituary of Dr. Joseph Speed was written by Hon. B. G. Ferris, one of the ablest lawyers of Ithaca. It was furnished for these memoirs by Miss Sallie P. Speed:

"The announcement of the decease of our fellow-citizen, Dr. Joseph Speed, at the residence of his son in Baltimore on the 23d instant (December, 1847), though not wholly unexpected, is received with no ordinary emotion. He had, indeed, reached an advanced age in the journey of life and we could not, in the usual course of mortality, hope for a much longer sojourn with us, but he belonged to the generation of great men, and we feel that the world of mind suffers a void in his absence.

"Dr. Speed has filled a large space in the estimation and affections of his widely-extended acquaintance, possessing an intellect acute, philosophical and commanding, which was continually exerted in efforts to promote the good of his fellows. He has left an influence which must long survive his mortal remains.

"Dr. Speed was a native of Virginia, and early in life was married to a sister of the celebrated Robert Goodloe Harper. On account of the unhealthiness of the climate of his native State, he and other Virginia families removed to the town of Caroline, this county, in 1805, where he continued to reside until his death. For a time he continued the practice of his profession as a physician, but his tastes led him into extensive agricultural pursuit and his profession was eventually laid aside except occasional visits of benevolence.

"His marriage relationship furnishes one of those beautiful instances of mutual attachment, continuing through a long life and outliving youth and mere personal attractions, which we read of but seldom see. This connection was terminated, so far as time is concerned, by the decease of Mrs. Speed about two years ago, an event which produced a marked effect upon the survivor, so much so that an allusion to the subject would often break down the stoicism natural to a strong understanding and melt him to tears.

“ Dr. Speed, at an early period of his life, became an ardent supporter of that great scheme of benevolence—the colonization of emancipated slaves—which has resulted in the establishment of a growing republic on the coast of Africa. Originally a slave-holder himself, he clearly saw the whole evil of slavery and the necessity of its earliest practical extinguishment. He likewise entered with great zeal and efficiency into the temperance movement from its very commencement. The success of this cause within this State was mainly owing to his untiring efforts with pen and purse, word and deed, in connection with comparatively few kindred spirits, who cordially appreciated each other’s views and motives. His essays and correspondence on the subjects of colonization and temperance would form a volume of great interest. His thoughts were, however, by no means confined to these subjects, but embraced a great variety of topics, and he invariably clothed them in a pleasant and fascinating garb.

“ The subject of this sketch was a gentleman in the true sense of the term; dignified in his deportment, he possessed an intuitive sense of what was due to others, and was keenly indignant at anything which bordered on meanness or injustice. He possessed extraordinary powers as a controversialist; fair, honorable and courteous when his adversary, was worthy of him, but unsparing of the lash in a case proper for its infliction.

“ His education was highly finished. His literary taste possessed too much severity to allow him to be an orator. He was quick to detect the use of inappropriate words common to fluent speakers, and this quality may have discouraged any effort on his part in popular assemblies. But this severity of taste enabled him to wield a powerful pen. His style of composition was chaste and polished, and, as the servant, an instrument of great power.

“ He was so perfectly a master of language when committing his thoughts to paper that he could play with his subject at will. However dry or abstruse the subject, he invariably presented it in a drapery so attractive as to keep up the interest to the end. His mind was remarkably sociable and communicative. Nothing delighted him more, when leisure permitted, than to correspond with particular friends on subjects connected with literary criticisms in a humorous, playful manner. He kept up with the intelligence of the age in which he lived and made himself an agreeable and instructive companion to the young as well as the aged.

“ Dr. Speed was warm in his attachments. His friends could not help loving him. His intercourse with them exhibited all the confiding tenderness of childhood. His confidence once bestowed could not easily be shaken, and he took pleasure in showing it was unbounded. In this respect he united the simplicity of the child to

the wisdom of the sage, and his friends, while basking in the sunshine of his affection, felt proud of the distinction shown him.

“Religious subjects were, with him, frequent topics of discourse and correspondence. Religion was, with him, a rule of life, a system of good works from good ends. He reposed with confidence and reverence upon the truths of revelation, and looked with the calm eye of Christian philosophy on the future.

“He became sensible when he left for the South that the probabilities were against his return, and he calmly arranged his affairs and set his house in order preparatory to the coming emergency. His anticipations have proved too true. He has gone from amongst us at the age of seventy-four years—a green old age—leaving to us the richest legacy which a man can leave to his fellows—a great and good name.

“This rapid and meager sketch is felt by the author to be far beneath the merits of its subject, but he makes it as an humble offering to that much-cherished friendship which he hopes will be renewed beyond the grave.”

The wife of Dr. Joseph Speed is described as in every way a worthy partner of her excellent husband. She was above the average height, unusually handsome, of great intelligence and sweet and winning manner.

Their married life was extended over a period of nearly fifty years, from 1796 to 1845, when she died at the age of seventy-one.

They had ten children, five of whom were born in Virginia, and five in the “wilderness” of New York:

1. Joseph John, born November 18, 1797.
2. Mary Harper, born December 15, 1799.
3. Son, died 1801.
4. Robert Harper, born November 29, 1802.
5. William Patillo, born November 20, 1804.
6. Henry Goode, born September 14, 1807.
7. Son, born and died 1809.
8. Son, born and died —.
9. Diana Caroline, born October 12, 1811.
10. James Richard, born March 20, 1815.

JOSEPH JOHN SPEED.

Joseph John Speed, the oldest son of Dr. Joseph Speed, born November 18, 1797. He lived in Baltimore, Md., and

became a lawyer of distinction and a leading citizen of that city and State. He lost his life by the explosion of the steamer Henry Clay on the Hudson river, July 28, 1852, at the age of fifty-four years and eight months. He never married. He was engaged to be married to Miss Isabella Steele, who died suddenly, and he never formed another attachment. Mr. James Speed, of Louisville, Ky. (Attorney-General), knew him, and had a very high opinion of him as a lawyer. He visited him at his apartments in Baltimore, where he lived as a bachelor in handsome style. He lived on Gay street, near Lombard street, then a fashionable part of the city, but now entirely used for business purposes.

He became an intimate friend of Jerome Bonaparte, who, having married a wealthy American lady, made his home in Baltimore, where he died in 1870. Their tastes seem to have been congenial, and they were much together.

He was an excellent lawyer, and had an unusually large chancery practice which brought him many trusteeships.

In the year 1844 he was a candidate for the Whig nomination for Governor of Maryland, but was beaten by Thos. G. Pratt, who received the nomination and was elected. His interest in public affairs is shown by the further fact that he wrote and published an argument against Repudiation. Maryland was at that time largely in debt, and the Whig party, of which he was an ardent member, favored the payment of the debt, while repudiation was strongly urged by the opposing party. He made money, but spent it lavishly.

In the year 1852 he made a trip to Albany, N. Y., on business, and when returning lost his life by the explosion of the steamer Henry Clay, as stated.

He is said to have been a man of many fine qualities and of first-class ability.

MARY HARPER SPEED.

Mary Harper Speed, second child of Dr. Joseph Speed, married Judge Amasa Dana, of Ithaca, N. Y. He was the son of the distinguished jurist and author, Francis Dana, and brother of Richard H. Dana. He was, himself, one of

the most distinguished lawyers and judges of New York. He was a member of the New York Assembly 1828-9, and member of Congress from 1839 to 1841 and from 1843 to 1845. His wife, Mary Harper Speed, was noted for her beauty. Those who knew described her as the handsomest woman they ever saw. She died April, 1873.

There were no children of this marriage.

ROBERT HARPER SPEED.

Robert Harper Speed, fourth child of Dr. Joseph Speed, was a young man of the finest talents. He was a lawyer in Ithaca, and is remembered there by the older inhabitants as a brilliant and most promising young lawyer. He died November 18, 1829, at the age of twenty-nine, and was buried by the side of his mother at "Spring Farm," the old homestead. He never married.

WILLIAM PATILLO SPEED.

William Patillo Speed, fifth child of Dr. Joseph Speed, was a farmer in Tompkins county. (The name "Patillo" was the name of a clergyman in Virginia, a friend of the family.) He was twice married; first, to Susan Hoard, of Vermont. They had one child, Mary Harper, who married, first, Mr. F. Reed Dana. Of this marriage were born George, who died unmarried, and Clara, who married Wm. Snow. They have three sons, Dana, Simon and George.

Mary Harper married second, Joel Evans. Their children were Susan, William and Harry. Susan married Ernest Winchel and lives at De Ruyter, N. Y. She has one child.

William P. Speed married second, Frances Hubbard, who belonged to a well-known and excellent New England family. She is still living, seventy-seven years old.

The children of this marriage were :

JOSEPH JOHN, born 1837, who married Miss Mary Thomas. He died at the age of twenty-eight, and his wife soon after. No children.

SUSAN FRANCES, married C. H. Morrell. They live at Augusta, Ill. They have two sons, Charles Gardner and

Fred Speed, the first-named having recently married Miss Pitney.

DANIEL HUBBARD, born 1841. He married Miss Sarah Chambers. He died in Texas.

VIRGINIA LOUISE, married James Freeman, of Ithaca, N. Y., who died. She has no children.

AMASA DANA, married Miss Emma Thompson, of Denver, Col. They live in Wellington, Kan. He is proprietor of the Arlington Hotel.

WILHELMINA, born 1849, married H. W. Skinner. They lived in St. Louis, but removed to Augusta, Ill., where they both died, leaving a son, who is engaged in mercantile business.

ROLLIN H., married Miss Hughs, of St. Joe, Mo. They reside in New Mexico on an extensive ranch. They have one child, William P.

FANNIE, married George Bissell, who is Professor of Mechanical Arts in a State college at Ames, Iowa.

JULIA ISABEL, married F. M. Wilson, son of Professor Wilson, of Cornell University.

The aforesaid William Patillo Speed was thrown from his horse and killed at the age of seventy-five. He lived on a farm adjoining the "Spring Farm" homestead in Tompkins county, N. Y.

HENRY GOODE SPEED.

Henry Goode Speed, sixth child of Dr. Joseph Speed, married his first cousin, Maria Speed (as already mentioned), who was a daughter of John Speed and Mary Wade, of Virginia. They went to Virginia and lived at the old home in Mecklenburg. They had no children. He only lived four years after his marriage. She afterwards married Mr. Harris, and is now living at Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va., aged eighty-three years.

DIANA CAROLINE SPEED.

Diana Caroline Speed, ninth child of Dr. Joseph Speed, was born 1811, the year the town of Caroline, Tompkins county, N. Y., was founded. On that account she was

named Caroline. She married Vincent Conrad, of Ithaca, N. Y. She died July 4, 1842, aged thirty years.

Their children were :

1. JOSEPH SPEED CONRAD, born 1833. He was a West Point graduate, and became the colonel of the 25th United States Infantry. He served in command of the regular United States troops in the Army of the Potomac, participating in its campaigns and engagements from the beginning to the end of the war. His name has frequent mention in the official records and historic accounts as a faithful and efficient officer. He was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment and served with it, and in command of various posts in the West until his death, which occurred 1892. Those who knew him describe him as a fine, good fellow and an excellent officer, strikingly handsome, and luxurious in his tastes and style of living.

He left one son, Hugh V. Conrad, who lives at Cooperstown, N. Y.

2. The second son of Diana Speed Conrad and Vincent Conrad was George Vincent Conrad, born 1835, and died in Chicago, 1871. He was unmarried.

3. The third child was Caroline Conrad, born 1839. She married John Lawrence, of Ithaca, N. Y. They have one child, Antoinette, a graduate of Cornell University, and now an instructor of Latin and Greek in a school in New York City.

JAMES RICHARD SPEED.

James Richard Speed, tenth child of Dr. Joseph Speed, was born in Tompkins county, N. Y., March 20, 1815. He was a well-educated, accomplished, and highly intellectual man, and, but for the sad fact that he lost his life at the early age of thirty-nine, he would have achieved noticeable distinction. His letters show that while attending the courts in Albany, N. Y., and at Washington, he was a keen and intelligent observer. The following is an extract from a letter to his wife, written in Philadelphia, January 26, 1850:

“I mentioned in my letter from Washington that I was about to call upon the President. I did so next morning in company with

Wilmot. We were shown into the General's parlor and had half an hour's conversation with him alone. The old fellow is as fat as a bear, and was very agreeable; talked of his change of life, from the active duties of the field to the more sedentary duties of his present high office, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, the old man would gladly exchange places now with General Scott. I was much pleased with him. He is very plain and old-fashioned in his appearance, but evidently well bred. I told him he had many friends at the North, but that I was a Democrat. I thought I would mention that fact for fear the old d—l would think I was after office, and it seemed to have a good effect upon him, for he was extremely talkative and agreeable afterward. I suppose he is dogged to death by Whigs calling upon him for favors, and, whenever guests are announced, he is suspicious they are after the crumbs from his table.

"Mr. Calhoun is very ill. I did not, of course, see him, but I saw all the other great men of the day.

"Tell Chancey that I heard Henry Clay make a speech which started the tears from my eyes. I stood very near him in the Senate and heard every word, which was uttered with great distinctness. It was in support of a resolution, offered by himself, authorizing the purchase for the Government of Washington's farewell address in his own handwriting. Clay's allusions to the character of Washington were far too overpowering for me, and, before I was aware of it, the tears came tumbling down, down, down; and, looking about me, I saw a great number troubled with the same complaint. Clay's eloquence is beyond all description. The Senate was as still as death, and all eyes were upon the old fellow from the beginning to the end.

"He was followed by Webster, who also enchain'd his hearers for some time with encomiums upon the Father of his country. Webster, although a great man and a great orator, can not touch the sympathies like Clay. He argues, reasons and debates well and has not a superior, but Clay makes them all cry."

In a letter from Albany, N. Y., to his wife, dated January 12, 1850, after speaking of the Supreme Court, Legislature, hotels, and the people he has met, he says:

"I have been more amused with the appearance of Dr. Brandreth, the pill-man, than any man I have met. He is a senator from Westchester. He is about the size and age of Jerry Beebe, and his manner precisely like his in his palmiest days, wears gold spectacles and struts prodigiously, wealthy as a Jew, pays forty dollars per week for his board and rooms and tells his landlord to charge him ten dollars per day for wine whether he drinks it or not."

In the year 1854, May 5th, upon his father's farm in Tompkins county, N. Y., he was carrying a young lamb to a place of shelter during a thunderstorm, and while doing so he was struck by lightning and killed.

He was married to Miss Frances C. Peters, of Philadelphia, March 28, 1838. She is still living, an excellent and lovely woman, in Tompkins county, N. Y.

She belonged to a most highly esteemed family in Philadelphia of English descent and connection.

The children of this marriage were :

MARY CAROLINE, born February 3, 1839. She married Judge W. M. Boyer and lived in Winfield, Kan., when she died, 1879, aged thirty-nine. Their children were Richard Speed Boyer and Fanny Speed Boyer.

RICHARD PETERS SPEED, born February 23, 1841. He served in the Civil war under General Custer, and died from injuries received. No children.

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER SPEED was a prominent and accomplished man in Tompkins county, N. Y. Graduate of Cornell University, full of enterprise and public spirit, and has been honored with a number of important positions of trust by his fellow-citizens. He married Miss Romelia Van Pelt, of Dryden, N. Y., in 1872. Their children were Robert L., Bessie, Mary Harper, Lorenzo D., and Emma R.

HENRY L. SPEED, born in 1847. He married Cora Lyman in 1872. Their children were E. Maude, James Richard and Winifred. They live at Caroline, Tompkins county, N. Y.

JESSIE HARPER SPEED married Henry A. Graham, December 18, 1878. They live at Enfield, Tompkins county, N. Y. Their children were Samuel Herbert and Fanny Speed.

SALLIE PETERS SPEED is unmarried and lives with her mother at Slaterville Springs, Tompkins county, N. Y. She visited Louisville in 1878, and it is to her industrious hand, warm heart and intelligent head that much of the material in this book is due.

JAMES RICHARD SPEED, youngest child of James Richard Speed, died a child.

HENRY SPEED AND ELIZABETH J. SPENCER.

THIRD BRANCH.

[Although the second son, James, would come at this place in order of ages, Henry is here given because of his association, and that of his descendants, with the descendants of the first son, John, in Tompkins county, New York.]

Henry Speed, the third son of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born in Virginia, March 28, 1742. As his brothers, John, James, Mathias and Lewis, served in the Revolutionary war, it is not unlikely he did also, though it can not be stated positively.

He married, September 9, 1772, Elizabeth Julia Spencer. She was, in all probability, a sister of Mary Spencer, who married his brother James. They were daughters of Thomas Spencer, and they had a brother, Thomas Spencer, Jr., who is mentioned several times in a letter dated at "Robert Burton's, on Nutbush, 18th April, 1784," from Joseph Speed to his brother, Captain James Speed, then in Kentucky. The letter begins thus: "Dear brother: Yours of the 25th February last I received a few days ago at Mr. Thomas Spencer, Jr.'s, of whom I received 4,521 pounds of tobacco." The names given to their children by the two brothers, James and Henry, indicate that they married sisters. Both had daughters named Elizabeth and Mary.

Henry Speed was called "Hal" by his father and brothers. His father writing to Captain James Speed in Kentucky in 1784 mentions his brother, "Hal," as well as all of his own children. Joseph Speed also mentions "Brother Hal" in a letter.

Henry Speed lived in Virginia until 1805, when he removed with his family to that part of New York State which is now Tompkins county. At that period also occurred

the removal to that section of Dr. Joseph Speed with his family, the latter being a nephew of Henry Speed. These families took with them a number of slaves, and the place of their location in the then wilderness of New York was called Speedville. It became a post-office town.

Henry Speed settled in his New York home and there spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1822 at the age of eighty, and was buried on his farm about one mile from the home of Dr. Joseph Speed.

He was a man of happy temperament, fond of jokes, and, like his brother, James, had a natural turn for making puns and rhymes. He was a man of considerable means, having inherited land and slaves from his father, and being prosperous himself.

The children of Henry Speed and Elizabeth Julia Spencer were as follows :

1. Spencer, born January 21, 1775; died June 28, 1818.
2. Henry, born July 6, 1776; died young.
3. John James, } twins, born November 10, 1777.
4. Mary, called Polly, } twins, born November 10, 1777.
5. Elizabeth Julia, born August 12, 1780; died February 9, 1808.
6. William, born July 17, 1784; died July 5, 1815.
7. Joseph Flournoy, born September 8, 1788, died May 11, 1819.

JOHN JAMES SPEED.

John James Speed, third son of Henry Speed, was born in Virginia, November 10, 1777, being twin-brother of Mary Speed, who married Robert W. Hyde.

He went with his father from Virginia to New York in 1803, and made his home, for the greater portion of his life, in that portion of the State which became Tompkins county. He lived at Caroline, and also at Ithaca, and for a time was the postmaster of the town of Speedville.

Before his removal from Virginia he married LUCY SWEPSON. This was in 1801, when he was twenty-two years of age.

The following letter written by him to his cousin, Major Thomas Speed, of Bardstown, Ky., is full of interest:

“ITHACA, 22d September, 1832.

“COUSIN THOMAS: I am really glad to hear from you. Am much pleased with your letter to the Rev. Spencer Clack. It is possible I mentioned it in my letter to you, or you may have heard by the way of the Doctor, that myself, wife, sister and daughter, Martha Caroline, all belong to the Methodist E. church. My daughter, Eliza Julia, lives with her brother. She, however, is to be married soon to a pious young man, a Presbyterian, which suits very well, she also being a Presbyterian.

“John James, who cares but little about religion, has taken sides altogether with the Episcopal church.

“From your saying ‘our society’ in your (printed) letter to Rev. Mr. Clack, one might suppose you are a member of his church. Are you?

“In the list of letters received by the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, as mentioned some weeks ago, I think I saw the name of T. Speed. Was it you? It’s possible, indeed, that you may be a Methodist. Please let me know from you on this subject.

“Very unfortunately for me when I first came to this country, in 1803, I made a large purchase in wild lands, which has proved to be very unprofitable. I have always had something of a disposition to move to the West; I do not suppose I shall, but if I were, Cincinnati would be the place to which I would probably go. How far are you from that place?

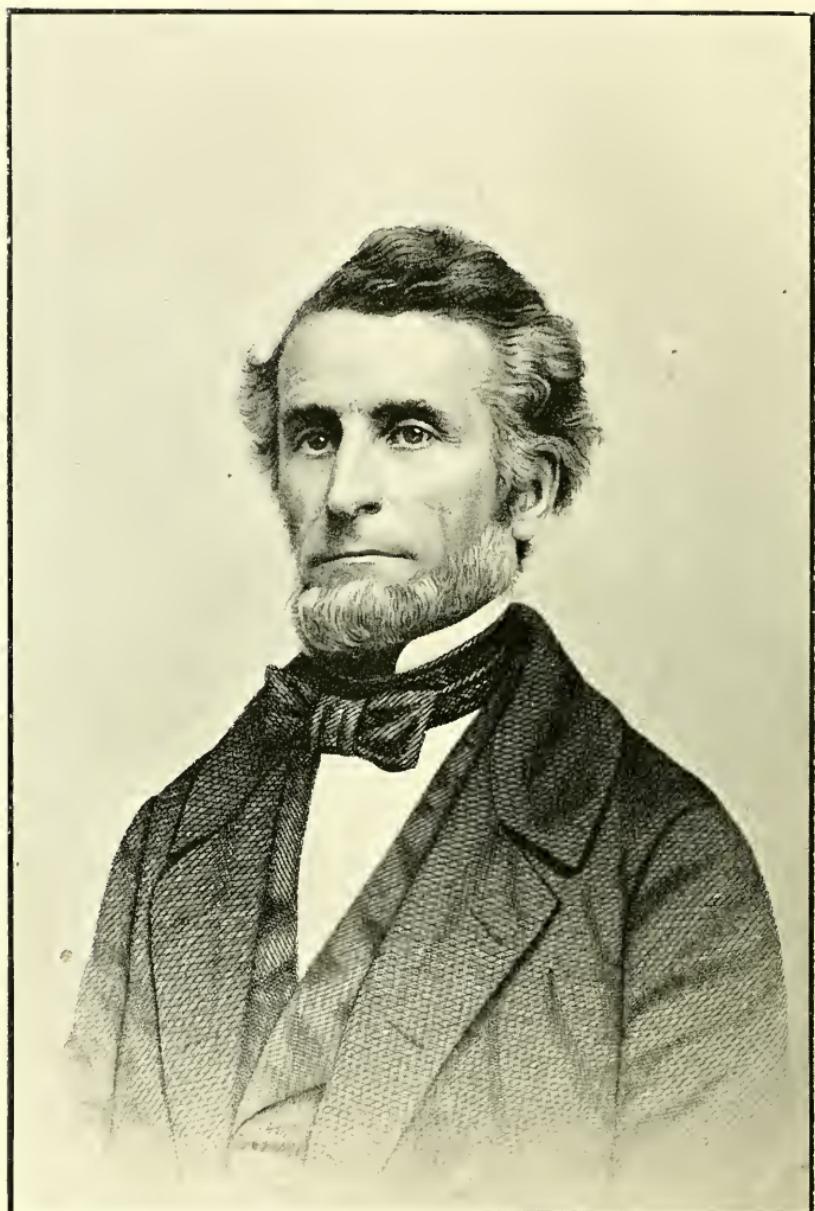
“I meddle but little in politics. The three parties here (Jackson, Clay and Wirt) all think they will get the majority. Anything but Jackson for me. I always have been opposed to Masonry, and yet I am not called a political anti-Mason. I would, in some things, prefer Wirt to Clay, but would be perfectly satisfied with either. I am truly sorry that Dr. Joseph Speed and my son have taken sides with the Jacksonians, and Robert H. Hyde, who married Sister Polly, being a full-blooded Mason, has turned to the Jackson party, because he is so much opposed to the anti-Masons. I say anything but Jackson.

“My mother is yet alive and in tolerable health. The rest of us are as well as usual. My best love to all my kinsfolk.

“Very respectfully, JOHN JAMES SPEED.

“By the time I get an answer from you, or before, I shall give up my commission as postmaster. I shall recommend my son, who is the assistant postmaster, and he will probably be appointed. I think it prudent, as I do not live at Speedville, to resign.

“J. J. S.”



JOHN JAMES SPEED, JR.,

OF MICHIGAN.

John James Speed moved from Tompkins county, N. Y., to Detroit, and shortly before his death he moved to Gorham, Me., where he died, aged eighty-two. The removal to Maine was that he might be with his son, Colonel Speed, whose business located him there and whose remarkable career is given below.

The children of John James Speed and Lucy Swepson were :

1. John James, born July 20, 1803.
2. Elizabeth Julia, —

After the death of his wife, Lucy Swepson, he was again married to Mary T. Nicholson, who died June 5, 1854. They had one child :

Martha Caroline, born January 17, 1815.

The second above, Elizabeth Julia, married —— Cuyler, of New York.

COLONEL JOHN JAMES SPEED.

John James Speed, son of John James Speed, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., 1803, about the time his father and grandfather, together with Dr. Joseph Speed, were making the removal from Virginia to New York. Through a long and useful life he was known as Colonel Speed. His connection with the business of telegraphy, in the early stages of its development, made him a noted man in New York and other States. Upon his death in 1867, which occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., the newspapers published extended accounts of his life, and from them this sketch is largely made up. Colonel Speed's youth was spent in agricultural pursuits, but when he reached manhood he entered upon a mercantile career in Ithaca, N. Y. This he gave up after a few years to cultivate and improve a body of land nearly one thousand acres in extent in Tompkins county, N. Y. In 1836 he sold the land and again engaged in business in Ithaca. He connected himself with one of the largest woolen mills then in America, located at Ithaca.

“Colonel Speed,” says one of these papers, “was a man of large and capacious abilities, and these were studiously and unremittingly improved through life by close and careful observation and reflection. His reading was unstinted, especially in the practical departments of life. Chemistry and mechanism were favorite pursuits with him, and the sympathy of thought which these inspired, combined with a kind disposition and courteous manners, secured him a wider and more friendly relationship with a greater number of men distinguished in our country for practical learning and of large enterprises than any other individual with whom intercourse with men for thirty years has made us acquainted.

“A man so marked by large and intelligent views and notable for integrity of purpose could not escape the claims of the public; consequently, in 1832, he was elected a member of the Legislature of New York. He also held various places of public trust. In 1840 he was presidential elector of the Whig party. Until middle age he was an active supporter of the military system of the States, and held various grades of office under commissions from Governor DeWitt Clinton.”

In 1846 Colonel Speed became associated with Mr. Ezra Cornell (the founder of Cornell University) for the establishment of the telegraph system in Western New York. He also became president and practically the sole manager of the line from Buffalo to Chicago. While engaged in these enterprises he resided with his family in Detroit.

In 1859 he was associated with business men of New York in extending the lines of the American Telegraph Company throughout the country. In 1862 he established an independent line from Portland, Me., to Washington City. His business led him to remove from Detroit to Maine, where he spent the latter part of his life.

In Shaffner’s *Telegraph Manual* it is said of Col. Speed:

“His parents belonged to a very old family of the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, well known and of the old patriotic school.

“From 1832 to 1846,” says Shaffner, “Col. Speed made many experiments, having in view the perfection of telegraphing. He was aided by Mr. Charles J. Johnson, of Oswego, N. Y. Their attention was at first directed to the visual system, and they succeeded in making some very valuable improvements, greatly facilitating the transmission of intelligence by semaphore. In 1837 they sent their improvements to the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, and in return received a highly complimentary letter fully appreciating

the invaluable services they had rendered to the imperial government.

“These gentlemen,” says he, “devised means of communicating intelligence by electricity, but as they did not press their discoveries to an early fruition, other systems were introduced and became generally accepted.”

When Col. Speed died the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New York, wrote the following, which was published at the time, June, 1867:

“On last Monday afternoon was borne to Greenwood cemetery the remains of a man so remarkable for mental powers and nobleness of character that he well deserves a tribute in your columns. Col. John James Speed was born in Virginia, 1803, but spent his early life among the hills in Tompkins county, N. Y. During his residence in Ithaca his fertile brain invented a system of telegraphing by light signals which was adopted by the Russian government. When Professor Morse produced his magnetic telegraph, Col. Speed and his intimate friend, Hon. Ezra Cornell, founder of the University, *were most efficient co-workers with the eminent Professor* in introducing and perfecting the apparatus. With many scientific inventions and public enterprises Col. Speed was intimately connected. At Detroit he was the president of the Western Telegraph Company, and at Portland, Me., he established the independent line to Washington.

“He was not only ingenious in invention but powerful in persuasion as a public speaker both in the New York Legislature and at the hustings. During the late war he did good service as a loyal patriot. One of his sons, Captain Wm. J. Speed, fell at Gettysburg, and another was an officer on General Canby’s staff.

“At the time of his death he was president of a company of railway iron manufacturers. He leaves a large family and a host of friends in this city and throughout the land to honor his memory and lament his loss. He was a man of intense enthusiasm, untiring energy, warm, genial affections and incorruptible integrity. The tidings of his death will carry deep sorrow to many a heart that loved him.”

Col. Speed was married, September 30, 1829, to Miss Anne Sophia Morrell, of New York. She died July 9, 1881, aged seventy-three years. She was a sister of the mother of Dr. T. L. Cuyler, the distinguished minister, and a brother of these sisters was the eminent physician, Dr. Henry K. Mor-

rell, whose son married the granddaughter of Dr. Joseph Speed, she being Mrs. Susan Speed Morrell, of Augusta, Ill.

The children of Colonel John James Speed and Anne Sophia Morrell, were :

1. Charles Henry, born August 20, 1830, died 1890.
2. William Johnson, born March 27, 1832.
3. Anna Lewis, born March 12, 1834.
4. Francis Morrell, born August 9, 1836.
5. John James, born January 14, 1839.
6. Frederick, born September 22, 1841.
7. Charlotte Morrell, born February 28, 1844.
8. Cornelia, born May 13, 1847, died 1884.

Correspondence has failed to obtain the records of all the children of Colonel John James Speed.

CHARLES HENRY, the first son, was engaged in the business of telegraphy, which led him to visit different sections of the country. On one occasion, being in Louisville, he furnished some of the records of his father's family to the present writer. He died in 1890, leaving two children.

WILLIAM JOHNSON SPEED, son of Colonel J. J. Speed, was born at Caroline, Tompkins county, N. Y. He went to Detroit to live in 1852, and, after receiving a good education, studied law in the office of Hon. J. M. Howard. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. "He pursued his practice with honorable success, was elected City Attorney for the city of Detroit and served as such during 1860 and 1861, to the perfect satisfaction of the public."

In 1862 he entered the service of his country as captain of Company D, 24th Michigan Infantry, Colonel Morrow. His service was ended by his death in the battle of Gettysburg. The following are extracts from a Detroit paper :

"The large circle of friends, to whom he was endeared in Detroit, will never forget his amiable and modest character, his scrupulous truthfulness, his high intelligence, and his patriotic devotion to his country.

"Loved by all who knew him, admired and mourned by his surviving companions in arms, he has sealed his devotion to his country and the great cause of free government, by pouring out his blood in his early manhood. Honor to his memory! The tears of

friendship, of true soldierly honor and of patriotism, will never fail to fall upon the grave of Speed."

The resolutions of the bar of Detroit mentioned his "gentle manners, his kindness of heart," that he had the respect and esteem of all; that his professional character was pure both as a public officer and practitioner; that his career at the bar was full of hope and promise.

JUDGE JOHN JAMES SPEED, of Detroit, son of Colonel John James Speed, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., January 14, 1839. In 1848 he removed to Detroit, Mich. He was educated at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor; studied law with Robert P. Toms, Messrs. Jerome and Swift, and Jacob M. Howard, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; Representative in the State Legislature for the city of Detroit for the years 1873-4; was elected School Inspector for the fifth ward, Detroit, for years 1877-8. Under an act of the Legislature to provide two additional judges for the Third Circuit, he was appointed one of these judges by Governor Jerome, December 2, 1881, and was re-elected in November, 1882, for the remainder of the term. He is now the City Counselor of the city of Detroit. He is a lawyer of first-class ability, and a most accomplished and popular gentleman.

He was married, August 20, 1867, to Miss Mary Clark. They have four children:

1. Charlotte Madge, born October 2, 1869.
2. John James, born June 18, 1871.
3. Frederick Driggs, born October 2, 1873.
4. Robert Toms, born May 16, 1875.

JUDGE FREDERIC SPEED, of Vicksburg, Miss., son of Colonel John James Speed, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., September 22, 1841. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit, but in 1860 went to Portland, Me., with his parents, and was residing there at the opening of the Civil war, and raised the first company from that State for the Union Army, although not the first to be mustered into the service. Being too young to hold office, he enlisted as a private soldier. Before his regiment was mustered into the service

of the United States he was promoted to the office of Sergeant-Major, and soon afterward received his first commission as Lieutenant of the Fifth Maine Volunteers, serving in the Army of the Potomac. When Colonel Neal Dow was raising his regiment, which formed a part of the New Orleans expedition under General Butler, Lieutenant Speed was appointed his Adjutant, and upon the promotion of Colonel Dow to a Brigadier-Generalship, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of captain, and as such served upon the staff of Generals Dow, Weitzel, Emory, Thos. W. Sherman, Warren and Canby, as they respectively succeeded to the command of the brigade, division and army corps with which he was serving, being with the last named at the close of the war at the headquarters of the Military Division of West Mississippi. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, siege of Port Hudson and in nearly all of the battles of the Department of the Gulf, and was at Mobile, Ala., at the termination of hostilities. In the fall of 1865 he settled at Vicksburg, and the three following years were spent in business, during which time he also read law, being admitted to the bar in 1868. In 1867-8 he served as Circuit and Chancery Court Clerk of Warren county, and during 1869-70 he was Judge of the Criminal Court of that county. From 1878 to 1885 he practiced his profession in all of the courts, but since that time has given his attention principally to real estate law. In 1880 he purchased sixty-nine acres adjoining the southern part of the city of Vicksburg, now known as Speed's Addition, and which is now one of the most beautiful suburbs of that city.

Judge Speed is a member of the Episcopal church, having been a vestryman of that church for eighteen years. Judge Speed presided over the convention which nominated Judge Dent and took an active part in that canvass, editing the Vicksburg *Times* and making a canvass of the State, during which he developed great force and ability as a speaker and editor. Failing to see the wisdom of the policy of reconstruction as pursued by General Ames, he was, with Judge Jeffords and other liberal-minded Republicans, summarily removed to make way for others whose Republicanism was

more pronounced, according to the standard then prevailing in the Southern States, and retired from politics, and has since devoted himself with unremitting attention to the practice of his profession, accumulating means and winning the good-will and friendship of the community in which he resides, amongst whom he is justly popular. Initiated into Masonry at Gorham, Me., in February, 1866, he has risen step by step, filling nearly all of the offices in his lodge, chapter and commandery to the most honorable position in the gift of the craft—the Grand Mastership.

Leading an active and useful life, he has endeavored, by the example of an honorable and upright career, to impress upon the young men of his acquaintance the importance of qualifying themselves for the duties and responsibilities of life; it was but natural to find him unanimously chosen for two terms as the President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Vicksburg. One of the most influential of the Mississippi State papers, opposed to him in politics, speaking of him recently, said :

"Judge Frederic Speed is a good lawyer, has had experience on the bench, is in the prime of life, full of energy, fertile in resources, a sound thinker and forcible speaker and positive, but courteous, in announcing his convictions."

Another State paper, in referring to him, says :

"Judge Speed came to this State as a Federal officer during the war and joined his efforts as one of the victors to aid in building up and restoring the waste places. And right well has he done this in practical work, also in the work of reconciliation and bringing about kindly relations. A man of legal learning, as well as of large general information and culture, a Christian gentleman who has been eminent in good deeds, by reason of the modesty with which they were performed; largely acquainted throughout the State, and where known respected; one loyal to his party, and yet in no instance offensively antagonistic to his political opponents, he has won for himself a position of honor which commands the trust and esteem of all as a lawyer, earnest member of his party and public-spirited citizen."

He is a conceded leader of the younger element, and, having the courage of his convictions, he never fails to assert himself upon the side of right, truth and justice, regardless

of loss or gain to himself. Fortunately endowed with the gift of oratory and a facile pen, he is enabled, upon all proper occasions and in all causes which his conscience approves, to make his opinions effective and of service to his fellowmen.

He was married in 1871 to Miss Esther Adele Hillyer, daughter of Col. Giles M. Hillyer, a distinguished citizen and editor in Mississippi prior to the war.

Their children are five :

1. Anne Morrell, born March 22, 1872 ; died May 25, 1872.
2. Hillyer Rolston, born October 4, 1873.
3. Frederic Gordon, born March 2, 1879.
4. Esther Adele, born November 23, 1880.
5. Liscomb, born September 22, 1882.

MARY SPEED HYDE.

Mary Speed, daughter of Henry Speed, and twin sister of John James Speed, married Robt. W. Hyde. She also lived in Tompkins county, N. Y. She was born November 10, 1777, and died April 11, 1846. She is mentioned in the letter, previously quoted, of her brother, John James, as his sister Polly. The children were two sons :

1. Robert Henry Speed Hyde.
2. William Henry Speed Hyde, died unmarried.

The first above, ROBERT HENRY SPEED HYDE, married Louisa Dederer. He lived all his life in Speedville, where he died about 1884. His children are :

1. Charles H.
2. Mary J.
3. Antoinette.

The first lives in Tacoma, Washington.

Mary J. married Jeffry Renwick.

Antoinette married John Marshall and has two boys, Robert and Charles.

CAPTAIN JAMES SPEED AND MARY SPENCER.

SECOND BRANCH.

Captain James Speed, second son of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born March 4, 1739, in Virginia, Mecklenburg county. He married Mary Spencer, December 10, 1767, in Charlotte county, Va. He served in the war of the Revolution as a captain, and was wounded at the battle of Guilford Court House, N. C., by a shot through the body, March 15, 1781. While I can not refer to the record-evidence of this service, I can give the following: I often heard Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, who was his daughter-in-law and knew him well, talk on the subject. I often heard her speak of his service in the Revolutionary war and his wound received at Guilford. She stated that he was never able to stand or walk erect afterward, nor able to ride on horseback, but in his old age when he could not walk, he used a sled for going about. I heard his grandson, James Speed (Attorney-General), talk about the same facts; also his granddaughter, Mrs. Lucy F. Breckinridge; also his grandson, my father, Thomas S. Speed, at whose house, in Nelson county, Ky., Captain James Speed's widow lived a good part of her last years and there died. More conclusive still, his son, Judge John Speed, in a published article written in 1828, refers to the subject in this language:

"I was born previous to the Revolution; my father was one of the patriots of that day who shed his blood for liberty and equal rights. In my youth I heard him, and others of our fathers, recount the oppression they resisted, the hardships, the privations they encountered and endured for their own, but more especially for our sakes."

Captain James Speed removed to Kentucky, with his family, from Charlotte county, Va., in the fall of 1782, and settled in what was then Lincoln county, on the road or

trace leading from Danville station to Harrod's station, about four miles from the former place. He made that his home, and died there and was buried there. The graveyard is still preserved, but his grave can not be distinguished.

When he moved to Kentucky in the fall of 1782, his family consisted of himself and wife and six children, as follows :

1. Thomas, aged fourteen, born October 25, 1768.
2. Mary, aged twelve, born June 8, 1770
3. John, aged ten, born May 17, 1772.
4. Elizabeth, } twins, aged eight, born February 7, 1774.
5. James,
6. Henry, aged five, born August 15, 1777.
7. Julia, infant, who died the following year.

He also took with him a number of slaves. The move was from Charlotte Court House, Caroline county, Va., over the "Wilderness Road," which led through the mountains of Virginia to Cumberland Gap, and from thence into the level lands of Kentucky by way of Rockcastle, Crab Orchard and Danville. There were but few inhabitants in Kentucky at that time, the settlements having begun only seven years before, and it was not until 1783 that immigration in large numbers commenced. The mode of travel was on horseback and walking; no vehicle could at that time pass over the wilderness trace. The country was a wilderness, with no accommodations, and infested with Indians.

Captain James Speed was well educated, had strong business sense, and great energy. He had a large, well-developed head, and his face showed intelligence, resolution and capacity. He had ready wit, wrote well, and was fond of writing humorous poetry. Some of his lines found their way into the early school-books printed in Kentucky. A man named Robert Rankin sent to him one spring for some turnip seed. The seed were furnished, but with them the following rhymes :

" You lazy Bob, myself I rob,
To send you turnip seed;
Another year, take better care,
And do not beg from Speed."

Though not educated for the law, he was made one of the early judges in Kentucky. Judge Bibb, who knew him intimately, said he had a fine legal mind, and was a lawyer by nature. He became the owner of large tracts of land in Kentucky, which involved him in a number of lawsuits. Some of these are reported in the Kentucky Reports. One of his cases went to the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a member of the early Kentucky conventions of May, 1783, August, 1785, and the one of 1787. He was a member of the "Political Club," a society of the leading men in Kentucky, which met from 1786 to 1790 at Danville, then the capital of Kentucky. He was also a member of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, which was composed of the most public-spirited and enlightened men of the State.

He was a candidate for the office of delegate to the convention which framed the first Constitution for Kentucky, 1792, but was beaten because he was an emancipationist.

It is a singular fact that his grandson, James Speed, of Louisville (Attorney-General, United States), was beaten for the same office in 1849, for the same reason.

The following letter from Captain James Speed to Governor Harrison, of Virginia, found in the "Annals of Virginia," is worthy of reproduction here, on account of its historic interest, and as showing the public spirit of the writer. It is dated May 22, 1784:

"SIR: I am now an inhabitant of the most remote part of your Government, in a place where your attention is more needed, though less expected, than elsewhere. My personal acquaintance with you and your disposition assures me that we may expect everything from you that the Governor of Virginia can and ought to do for us. Were it not so I would not undertake to address your excellency as an individual, which (as the case is) I can make bold to do on the following heads:

"It is in the power of the Indians to distress this part of the country very much, if not entirely to destroy us, and we are very doubtful if it will not be done before we are able to defend ourselves, unless the Government or Congress concludes a peace with them now while they are, as I understand, much disposed for peace.

"Many of the inhabitants of this place are not natives of Virginia, nor well affected to its government, and are sowing sedition among the inhabitants as fast as they can, which I fear will have too great an

effect so long as we are pent up in forts and stations. Notwithstanding the Attorney-General has taken every step in his power to suppress them, I fear the faction will increase and ere long we shall revolt from Government, in order to try if we can govern ourselves, which in my opinion, will be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. I hope your Excellency will endeavor to improve the present good conditions of the savages towards us and have a peace concluded as soon as possible. The Supreme Court in this country has had a very salutary effect and tended greatly to improve the manners of the people, but I greatly fear we shall lose our judges for want of sufficient salaries."

The following letter, dated August 11, 1789, written by him to his son Thomas, who was then twenty-one years of age, shows a pleasing confidence between father and son, and true ideas of propriety and justice.

He says :

"I think it will be improper and will make against your cause, if you make any further suit to the young lady, before you first know whether it will be agreeable to her father. Indeed, it would not be using him well. If I were you I would take the first opportunity to obtain her leave to ask his permission to pay my addresses to her. If she gives you this leave freely, you may expect you are on good footing. If she refuses that, you may give the matter up. So thinks your mother and so thinks

Your father,

"JAS. SPEED."

The letters written by Joseph Speed, of Virginia, to his brother, Captain James Speed, which are copied in the sketch of Joseph Speed, contain some interesting information concerning the removal of Captain James Speed to Kentucky.

Captain James Speed died September 3, 1811, aged seventy-two.

After his death, his widow lived a portion of her time with her granddaughter, Elizabeth Fry, at "Spring House" homestead in Mercer county, and a portion of her time with her son, Major Thomas Speed, at Bardstown. At the latter place she died March 5, 1829, and she was there buried.

The children of Captain James Speed, who came with him to Kentucky, have already been named.

Two others were born in Kentucky, and it is noticeable



MAJOR THOMAS SPEED,
Of Bardstown, Ky. From an old miniature.

that they were named for their father's sisters. Neither of them survived childhood :

Martha, born 1784, died the year following.

Sarah, born 1786, died the same year.

He also had a son born in Virginia, before the removal to Kentucky, named after his brother, Joseph. This child also died in infancy.

An account will be given of each one of the six surviving children and their descendants. Thomas was the ancestor of the Bardstown family ; John was the ancestor of the Louisville family ; Mary married Wm. Smith, of Madison county, Ky., and was the mother of Colonel John Speed Smith and grandmother of General Green Clay Smith. Her daughter married Tom Fry, and was the mother of General Speed S. Fry and others, all of which will be particularly named.

Elizabeth married Dr. Adam Rankin, whose descendants are in Henderson, Ky. James and Henry have no descendants now living.

MAJOR THOMAS SPEED.

A sketch of the life and times of Major Thomas Speed, first son of Captain James Speed and Mary Spencer, would present a history of Kentucky through its most interesting period. He was in Kentucky from 1782 until his death in 1842. He was connected with the earliest political movements, was a Representative in the State Legislature and in Congress, and participated in the war of 1812. He was born in Virginia, October 25, 1768, and moved to Kentucky with his father, Captain James Speed, in the fall of 1782. He was then fourteen years of age, and was the eldest of the children. The removal of this family to Kentucky was from Charlotte county, Va., which county adjoined Mecklenburg county, where Captain James Speed was born. The trip was over the Wilderness Road, through Cumberland Gap, and, as no vehicle could, at that date, pass over that wilderness way, the travel was on foot

and horseback with pack animals. The distance to be traversed was six or seven hundred miles, and the time spent on such a journey was from six weeks to two months. The memory of such a journey, and the ties of endearment thereby engendered between parents and children, brothers and sisters, friends and relatives, who were banded together for mutual protection, were peculiarly strong and of life-long endurance. The final halting place in Kentucky was at no town or village, it was simply in the settlement in the country where Danville soon afterward became a town. The little procession moved into the good lands of Kentucky, passing the Rockcastle hills, the place called Crab Orchard and stopped about half way between Crow's station, which afterward became the site of Danville, and Harrod's station, the site of Harrodsburg. There, upon a splendid body of land, Captain James Speed established himself, and there his family grew up. The hardships, dangers and privations of such a wilderness life are the features in that peculiarly romantic coloring which belong to the pioneer life in Kentucky.

The people who came to Kentucky in that day placed a high estimate on education. Captain James Speed, himself, at his own home, gave instruction in English branches and also Latin and Greek to his own and other children, that occupation being suited to his crippled condition. His children also went to school to some one whom the old letters simply designate as "the doctor," who seems to have had a school at Danville. Thomas was well educated, and early displayed a taste for learning. The letter written by his father's uncle, W. T. Speed, of date 1787, mentions this: "I have heard by thee and thy father that thou art getting learning." He was then nineteen years old. A year before this his precocity and attainments were evidenced by the fact that he had been then associated with men of mature years and leaders in public affairs in the society at Danville called the Political Club. The names of some of the members of this society will show that a young man eighteen years of age must have possessed unusual and even extraordinary qualifications to be invited to join with them. The

society was begun in 1786 by Hon. Harry Innis, Thomas Todd, Robert Craddock, Hon. John Brown, John Belli and Christopher Greenup. They at once invited the following persons to unite with them: Thomas Speed, Hon. George Muter, Peyton Short, Stephen Ormsby, William McDowell, Gabriel Jones Johnson, Thomas Allin and James Overton. Shortly afterward the following well-known men became members: Samuel McDowell, William McClung, General Matthew Walton, James Speed, Willis Green, Abe Buford, James Brown and others. Thomas Speed was made the secretary of the club, and it is to his faithful care that the preservation of the records of this remarkable society is due.

At the same period Thomas Speed was made secretary of the Kentucky Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, a society composed of leading citizens of Kentucky, an account of which is found in Collins' History. The records of these societies which he preserved are in his handwriting, and they show, both by the elegant chirography and the admirable composition, that he was a young man of unusual intelligence and capacity.

As a further evidence the following letter is here given, which is found in the publication known as the Virginia Calendar:

Colonel George Muter to Governor Beverly Randolph:

DANVILLE, KY., March 9, 1789.

SIR: As it is probable the Executive, from not knowing the people that live at or near this place, may find some difficulty in appointing a proper person to receive the money from the clerks in this district and settle with them, as directed by act of Assembly, I beg leave to inform you that there is a young gentleman in this place, of unexceptional character, who is willing to undertake that office and can give the security required by law. His name is Thomas Speed, and he is at present with Mr. Greenup, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and assists him in his office. I have the honor to be, etc.,

GEORGE MUTER.

There is nothing to show whether he got the appointment or not. His connection with the office of Colonel Christopher Greenup, Clerk of the General Court, is shown by letters to him from his father.

He left the office of Colonel Greenup about 1790, and at some time prior to 1794 he went into partnership with his brother John in merchandising. The style of the firm was Thomas & John Speed. They sold goods both at Danville and at Bardstown prior to and subsequent to 1794; but how long the partnership continued can not now be determined. A number of invoices of goods have been preserved among the papers of Thomas Speed, which show the shipment to the firm of Thomas & John Speed, at both Danville and Bardstown, of dry goods, hardware, groceries, books, stationery, etc. The shipments were from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Thomas Speed was first married to Susan Clayton Slaughter, December 11, 1796, at Bardstown. They had one child, Anna Maria, who died in 1803.

He was again married January 9, 1810, to Mrs. Mary McElroy Allen, widow of Robert Allen. Her eldest sister was the wife of General James Allen, of Greensburg, and their daughters, Eliza and Maria, both married Barrett. Another sister was the wife of Rev. James Blythe and mother of Mrs. Dr. Hynes, of Bardstown. Another sister married Felix Grundy.

Thomas Speed became Clerk of the Bullitt Circuit Court and also the Nelson Circuit. He received these offices by appointment, and held them a number of years. Tradition says he was a most efficient officer, especially well qualified in regard to the forms of legal papers and in the settlement of estates.

He served in the war of 1812 as a major of volunteers from Kentucky. He participated in the campaign against the Indians on the waters of the upper Wabash in the fall of 1812 with a force of two thousand men under command of General Hopkins. He also served in other campaigns, but of the details of his service there is no record.

In the year 1817 he was elected to Congress. His trips to and from Washington during his term were made on horseback over the old Wilderness Road. From Bardstown he would ride through Lebanon, Danville, Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap, and then pass on up through Virginia to

Washington. The distance was at least eight hundred miles by the way traveled.

He was fond of reading and a lover of books. He collected an extensive library, which was divided between his two sons after his death. His letters from Washington to his wife are calculated to raise a smile when they set forth the "book buyer's apology to his wife" in the usual persuasive style. In a letter written December 12, 1818, he says:

"I have again been dabbling in the book auctions, and purchased to a small amount. The books you requested I have not seen, but am going to-day to Georgetown to a large book store where I may probably find them. I am determined, if I can get them tolerably cheap, to add considerably to my library. Besides affording needed instruction, thus will a rational, and I hope successful, source of amusement be added as old age advances and deprives of other sources. I shall never have another so good an opportunity. If you think of any other books you would wish, name them."

In another letter he also writes:

"I am still going on in the purchase of books. If I succeed in getting all I design to get, you will suppose, when you see them, that I am about to become a student in my old age, and so I certainly shall if I can bring myself to the task. But I fear the day for study is passed with me. If so, they will still be useful. They will aid us in the work of rectifying our hearts. They will amuse our solitary hours. Above all, they will be highly beneficial to those who are to succeed us."

He was fond of writing, and wrote well. He contributed liberally to the papers of his day, among them the *National Intelligencer*, published at Washington. He was a Whig in politics, an emancipationist, and an advocate of total abstinence. He wrote liberally on all these subjects. Those who knew him tell of his keen observation of men and events, of his clear, intelligent judgment and wide range of information. He was a friend and correspondent of Henry Clay, and a number of Clay's letters to him are still preserved. In 1821, 1822 and 1840 he was a member of the Kentucky Legislature.

He was a refined, cultivated, dignified man. His manner was graceful and polished. He was charming in con-

versation, and his general character was pure and spotless. Such is the testimony of those who knew him. He was a little below medium height; his weight about 170. Without the advantages of stature, he yet had such a bearing as made him attract attention, and especially when entering a company he would at once put himself at ease with every one by his friendly manner and pleasant speech.

He died at his home near Bardstown, February 20, 1842, and was buried there in the family burying ground. His wife died one year later and was buried by his side.

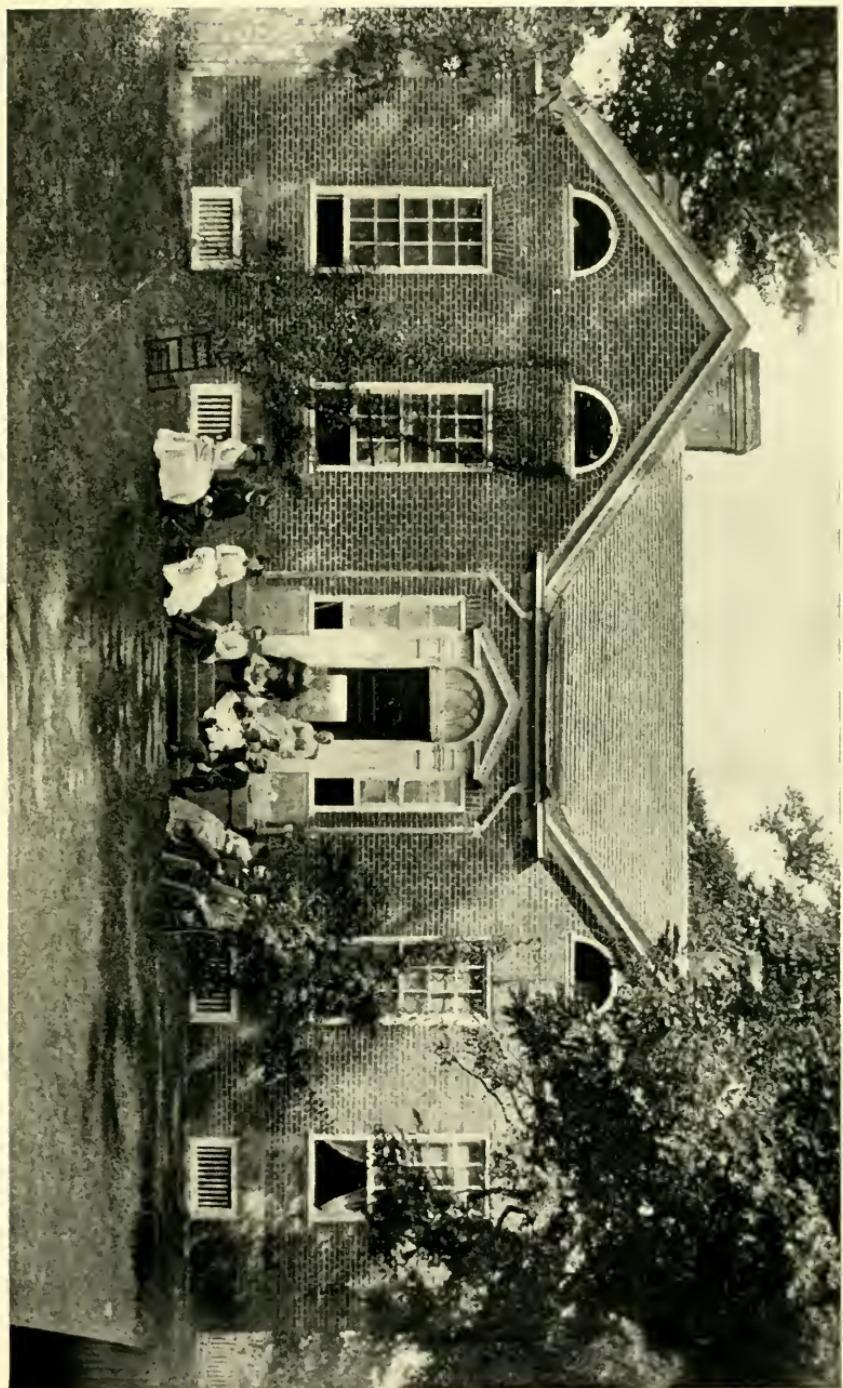
The following is an extract from a letter written by Dr. Joseph Speed, of Caroline, Tompkins county, N. Y., to Thomas S. Speed, son of Major Thomas Speed, when he received information of his death:

“CAROLINE, N. Y., March 12, 1842.

“MY DEAR COUSIN: I thank you for your letter. I was thinking of sending your father soon a long letter, and he has left us. I not long ago received a long letter from your father. Little did I think it was to be the last! No; I promised myself a long correspondence with him, and hoped to get many a letter from him to cheer me as I tottered down the hill; for I never got a letter of his without getting with it great pleasure and an improvement of my heart. He never wrote without communicating good to others, and he seemed altogether unconscious of his own moral worth—disposed always to debase rather than exalt himself. The last letter I got from him he appeared to think very highly of his ancestors and of their descendants who had gone before him, and grieved that being the oldest then alive he was not worthy to stand at the “headship” of such a family. When, thought I, did it ever have a more worthy member? When will it have such another? He is gone to realize the goodness of that God whom he honestly and fervently adored.

And now, my younger cousin, son of him I so much loved and respected, let me beg of you to walk in the footsteps of your father, in all his goodness; and I beg your brothers and sisters to be in all things children worthy of so good and virtuous a father, and reflect what joy it will give him if he is permitted to look down and see you walking in virtue’s paths, in friendship with one another, and in love and affectionate duty to your mother who now has to look to you for that affection, protection and thousand little necessary duties and services she once looked for to him who is now no more.”

In order to give specimens of the style of writing of Major



COTTAGE GROVE—THE HOMESTEAD OF MAJOR THOMAS SPEED.
Near Bardstown, Ky.; built 1811. From a photograph taken 1839, by James Buckner Speed.

Thomas Speed, one of his letters is here copied; also an extract from a pamphlet he published on Temperance in 1830, and also some verses he wrote in 1806:

LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

"WASHINGTON CITY, January 30, 1819.

"DEAR MARY: Your letter of the 16th I have just received, and it gives me great comfort to hear that you all continue well.

"Our time for a fortnight past has been employed in a debate on the conduct of General Jackson in relation to the Seminole war on the Southern frontier of the United States. The General has rendered some very important services to his country, particularly at New Orleans. But it is thought by many, and by myself among others, that he has of late adopted some bold and high-handed measures which require the monitory hand of Congress. The subject of this discussion, in the form of resolutions, offered by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, you have seen in the *Intelligencer*. The execution of those two individuals, Arbuthnot and Ambruster, even admitting they were guilty as charged, was without the sanction of any law or usage of Government, and in cold blood. This is a power which ought not to be countenanced in any man. The invading the Spanish provinces, and forcibly taking possession of their forts, was unauthorized by any declaration of war by Congress, who alone have the power of declaring war, and it is only owing to the weakness of the Spanish Government if it does not involve us in a war with that power. The reasons he has given for having thus acted might probably have been the ground for declaring war by the proper authority, but can not justify him, more especially as it was contrary to his instructions. These, I say, are high-handed measures, but they are entirely in keeping with General Jackson's character, both as a citizen and an officer. He has never had the character of being very regardful of the rights of others, and, though the energy of his character has rendered him useful in some instances, it ought not to have unbridled sway.

"The debate has been very able and lengthy, but I expect the popularity of the General, and of the Executive who takes his part, will prevent the resolution of censure from passing. Indeed, I expect the cause of the General will be the most popular among the people, but I shall do what I conceive to be my duty, without regard to whom it may please or offend. I am glad the session is drawing to a close. I shall pack up and send my books next week. I had bought Dwight's *Hymns and Psalms*, and Watts'. If I can find the one Eliza wants. I will get it also. Give my love to Eliza and mother, and kiss the little boys for me.

Yours,

"THOMAS SPEED."

Extract from the pamphlet on Temperance :

“And is not the taste unnatural? Do we not all know that the unpracticed natural taste rejects ardent spirits because of its burning, smarting effect on the lips, the throat and the stomach? Nature indeed seems kindly to have furnished to man in this instance an instructive abhorrence of this great enemy. All animals are governed by native instincts—feeding on what is nutritious and avoiding what is poisonous.

“In addition to the native instincts which he possesses in common with all animated beings, to man alone has the creator bestowed the distinguishing, the heavenly faculty of **REASON** to guide him through this world of trial, in the path of duty and of safety. But, alas! for frail human nature! How often do we say that the man of talent, the ingenious artist, the substantial farmer, the man of kindest feelings, as well as the illiterate, the indigent, the cruel-hearted, in despite both of instinct and reason, sip and sip at the intoxicating bowl until his boasted reason is destroyed and his body degraded to the level of the brute, incapable of speech, rolling in the dust or wallowing in the mire.

“Has it not been demonstrated in thousands and thousands of mournful instances that these specious pretexts, for the use of ardent spirit, are deceptive with the exception of a few cases as medicine? Instead of making a man wise it exposes his folly. Instead of preserving or restoring health, it is the fruitful parent of disease and prepares the body to become the prey of every epidemic. Instead of alleviating mental afflictions, it prompts men to acts which should bring remorse. Promising to animate courage it unmerves the arm, and instead of stimulating and sustaining labor it dissipates time in idle talk and overcomes the strength.”

Extract from a letter written by Major Thomas Speed to Rev. James Freeman Clarke, August 30, 1838 :

“Slavery, in this enlightened day, and particularly in this enlightened country, ought not to be a subject of discussion *as to its justice*. But it is much to be regretted that the fanaticism of the South, excited and driven to extremes by the fanaticism of the North, has courted and defied discussion as to its justice.

“The appropriate answer to such a challenge is that the mind that can embrace the sentiment that slavery in the abstract is just, is incapable of appreciating the arguments of reason, and, therefore, unworthy of reply. The truth is, such a sentiment is of recent origin within a few years past. I was a desperate refuge for a wounded conscience from the discussions of the subject which have been urged with greater and greater warmth for the last twenty years. Standing

now among the oldest of my cotemporaries, I do not recollect that until within a few years past, I ever heard *the justice of slavery* defended. I think I may defy any scrip, sentence or paragraph from any document, journal or book in the United States openly professing such a sentiment previous to the message of Governor McDuffie to the Legislature of South Carolina some three or four years ago. So far from this, I had always heard of its injustice as an abstract question admitted and its existence lamented. And the only apology for its continuance was the difficulty, or, as it was conceived, the impossibility of getting clear of it without doing injustice, in a legal sense, to the owner, or to the slave, or both. Such, I believe, was the sentiment generally of intelligent and philanthropic men in the slaveholding States until recently. Such were my own until the discussion of the subject of colonization, and the success of that scheme, opened to my view a plan for the State of Kentucky to get clear of slavery and ultimately of the colored race by prospective and gradual emancipation, combined with the transportation to Liberia of those made free. This, it is true, could not be done without encountering what would be deemed hardship, if not injustice, by many masters as well as many colored people. But I satisfy myself by believing that the injustice or hardship, whatever extent it may reach under that plan, is less, far less, than the evil of slavery."

The following lines were written by Major Thomas Speed in 1806:

AUTUMN'S BREEZE.

When Autumn's breeze fans through the trees
 And leaves begin to fall,
 The leaves and wind bring to the mind
 The certain fate of all.

The breeze of time which constant blows
 On man with potent blast,
 Though one by one it overthrows,
 Still all must fall at last.

With man it is as with the leaves—
 Each springs from mother earth ;
 They rise and grow, and fade and fall,
 To where they had their birth.

On the oak you'll see—the stateliest tree
 In all the forest round—
 Some leaves of humble, modest height,
 And scarce above the ground.

Whilst others rise almost to skies
Upon the topmost bough,
Yet when they fall they're scattered all
Promiscuously below.

Thus 'tis with man, do all he can
To elevate his head,
In earth at last with millions past,
He mingles with the dead.

Gay scenes adorn man's vernal morn,
In fancy's pleasing views ;
One object gained, another feigned,
He ardently pursues.

Then come his cares in riper years,
The summer of his day,
With toil and strife, in future life,
His labors to repay.

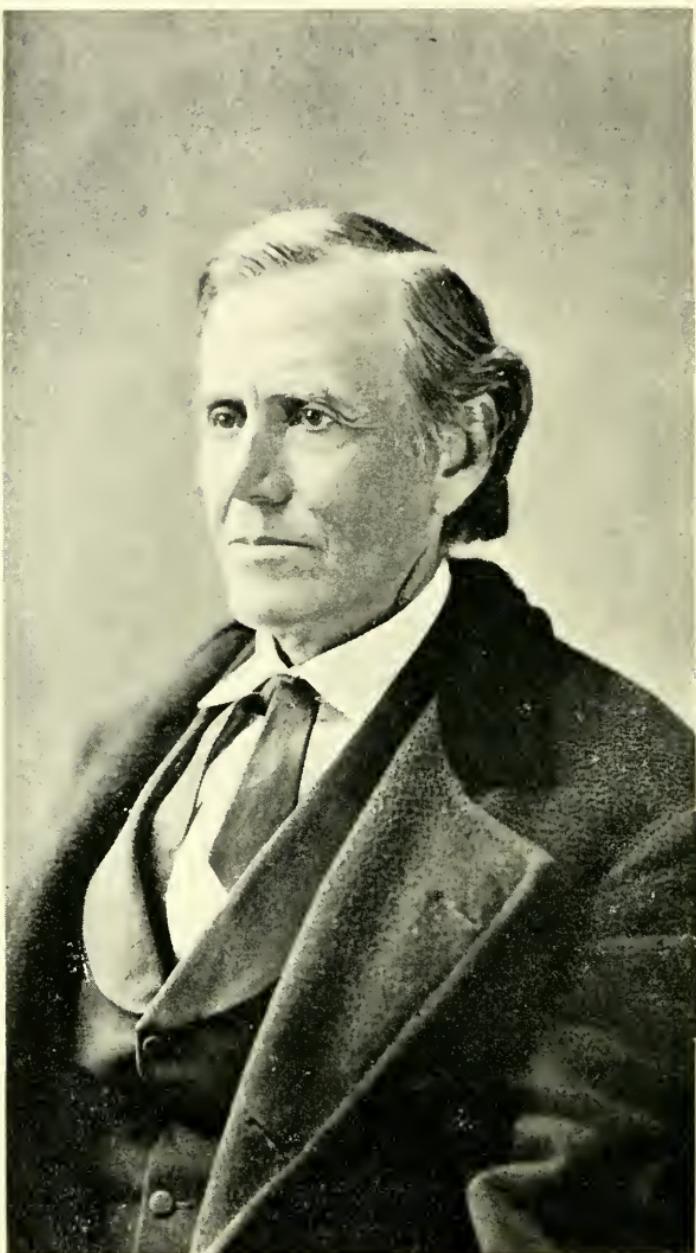
His end attained, fruition gained,
His autumn more serene ;
But wealth, nor ease, here long can please,
For he must quit the scene.

As years prevail, his pleasures fail,
His strength declines apace,
And winter's bleak and chilling gale
Shall end his mortal race.

Then pause, Oh, man ! An emblem see
In every falling leaf,
Of that frail body given to thee—
Ponder, but not with grief.

Thy nobler part, thy heaven-born mind,
If virtuous it be,
Enjoys, when freed and unconfined,
A blest eternity.

It is much to be regretted that one so competent with his pen, and possessing such extensive information, having lived through the most interesting period of Kentucky's history, and having the taste for literary work, did not write a volume about Kentucky. He had all the qualifications for such a work; but, like many others, he allowed the opportunity to pass, and with his death there perished a



THOMAS S. SPEED,
Of Bardstown, Ky. From a photograph.

vast accumulation of knowledge gathered through more than half a century of intelligent observation and diligent study.

Major Thomas Speed left two sons, Thomas Spencer and John James, sketches of whom here follow.

THOMAS SPENCER SPEED.

Thomas Spencer Speed, the oldest son of Major Thomas Speed, was born at the old Cottage Grove homestead, near Bardstown, August 30, 1814. He lived there continuously until March, 1861, when he removed with his family to Daviess county, Ky., and there lived on a farm in the section known as Beech Woods for ten years. In the spring of 1871 he returned to Cottage Grove, where he lived until his death, March 16, 1892.

Thomas S. Speed received his academic education at St. Joseph's College, near Bardstown. After being graduated there, it was his intention to study for the Presbyterian ministry, but severe sickness, which resulted in his being a rheumatic sufferer all his life, interfered with his plans, and he continued to live at Cottage Grove, and managed his father's farm. A letter written by his uncle, Judge John Speed, to his brother, Major Thomas Speed, has been preserved, in which he says :

“Thomas will go to the pulpit where, God send, he may raise its respectability and do good. His brother, John, will, in a few years, be qualified to give pills and be set up with a few gallipots, worm dust and a lancet.”

He lived a retired, quiet life, and died at the age of seventy-seven. While he always had a good and abundant home, he was not a money-making man. He owned a good many slaves, but was an Emancipationist. He was a kind master, and was glad when his own and all other slaves were freed. He was an earnest Unionist in the Civil war, and when asked about the freeing of the slaves by President Lincoln, he said he had willingly seen his two sons, who were old enough, go into the Union army where they might lose their lives, and, as he was willing to bear that loss if it came, he was certainly willing to give up all his slaves.

He was a sincere and earnest Christian, a member and elder in the Presbyterian church. His house was always open to his friends, and it was a custom for the preachers to stay at his house. Among those whom I remember being there, were Doctors R. J. Breckinridge, N. L. Rice, E. P. Humphrey, W. W. Hill, T. L. Hoyt, Wm. Mathews, and many others of his own and other churches.

Bardstown was about half way from Louisville to Danville, and before the railroads were built it was the custom of the various relatives at Danville and Lebanon and other interior places to stop at his house and stay all night. They were always welcome.

The principal feature in the character of Thomas S. Speed was his sincerity, and devoted adherence to what he believed was right.

The following incident will illustrate this: He was advised that a decoction of certain herbs and whisky would relieve his rheumatism. He found it did, but gave up the use of it. He said he would not use whisky even as a medicine; that he had a family of boys and he would suffer his pains rather than do anything that might possibly set them a bad example. He was fond of reading and was a great student of the Bible. He gave all his children a good education, and was able to assist them himself in their studies.

In his later years it was a custom for his sons to visit him on his birthdays. On his seventieth birthday there was an unusually large gathering, which gratified him very much. He did not show age. His smooth-shaved face and only slightly gray hair gave him a youthful appearance. Among the things presented on that occasion were some lines written by one of his sons, which showed how a God-fearing man, who walks in wisdom's ways, lengthens his years, and while blest himself, he blesses others.

The following stanzas from the poem illustrate his character:

Such is a life of God's own care,
How pleasant its surroundings are;
Like fertile valleys spreading wide,
Like gardens by the river's side.

Its influence spreads like odors sent
From trees with fragrance redolent ;
Frankincense trees and Lignaloes,
O'er which the laden zephyr blows.

Such is his life who stands among
His friends to-day at seventy—young,
While from beyond a promise-ray
Lights up his feet in wisdom's way.

For seventy years, thanks be to God,
Our father that straight way has trod.
Lord strengthen still his pilgrimage
That e'en four score bring not old age.

He was married twice. First to Sarah Whitney Sparhawk, who was a teacher in the Female Academy at Bardstown, taught by Rev. Nathan L. Rice. She was a native of New Hampshire. She died in 1842, and was buried in the burying ground at the old Bardstown home.

The children of this marriage were three :

1. John James, died in childhood.
2. William O., born September 8, 1839.
3. Thomas, born November 26, 1841.

He was again married in 1846 to Margaret Hawkins, at Crawfordsville, Ind. She was a sister of the wife of his brother, Dr. J. J. Speed.

The children of this second marriage were five, viz. :

1. Spencer Hawkins, unmarried.
2. Austin Peay.
3. Horace, unmarried.
4. Richard Canby.
5. Louisa J., unmarried.

WILLIAM O. SPEED, eldest son of Thomas S. Speed, of Bardstown, was born September 8, 1839. He attended Centre and Hanover Colleges. In the Civil war he served as Sergeant-Major 8th Kentucky Cavalry, participating in a number of campaigns and engagements in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the celebrated pursuit of Morgan through

Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, 1863. For a number of years he was in the Internal Revenue service. He now lives on a farm near Owensboro, Ky. He married, in 1866, Sidney Thruston, a daughter of Colonel Algernon Sidney Thruston. Colonel Thruston was a member of the Louisville family of that name. He went to Texas and became prominent there in public affairs, and was for a time Attorney-General of the State. He spent the last years of his life in Daviess county, Kentucky, near Owensboro.

William O. Speed has one daughter, Hattie.

THOMAS SPEED, second son of Thomas S. Speed, of Bardstown, was born November 26, 1841. He is the author of this book. He attended Centre and Hanover Colleges. He joined the Union Army in 1862 as a private; was made First Lieutenant and then Adjutant of the regiment, 12th Kentucky Veteran Infantry; also served on brigade staff. The principal engagements he was in were siege of Knoxville, Beans' Station, the various battles of the Atlanta campaign, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, taking of Fort Anderson, and Wilmington, N. C. After the war he studied law at the Michigan University, and in the office of James Speed, in Louisville, began practice with him, and was associated with him in law practice till his death in 1887, and also from 1879 with John Speed, the eldest son of James Speed. He wrote an account of the battle of Franklin, published by the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion; also author of "The Wilderness Road," a Filson Club publication, of which club he is Secretary. On the 9th of July, 1892, he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts, at Louisville, Ky.

In 1870 he married Lucy Madison Buckner, daughter of Colonel James F. Buckner, of Louisville. Colonel Buckner was so highly esteemed by the Speed family in Louisville and was himself so warmly attached to them, and became so identified with them, he should be mentioned here. He was born in Virginia, 1813. When quite young he went with his parents to Hopkinsville, Ky., where, as a lawyer and public-spirited citizen, he became one of the leading men in Southern Kentucky. He served in the Legislature thirteen

years, being twice Speaker of the House, and being four years in the Senate. Among the members at the time was Major Thomas Speed, of Bardstown, for whom he had great admiration and personal friendship. Although a large slave owner, he was a Unionist, and at the beginning of the Civil war raised a regiment for the Union service, which he maintained in camp several weeks at his own expense. Before arms could be obtained he was taken prisoner and carried South. His experiences in the early stages of the war would fill a volume. In 1865 he made Louisville his home, where he practiced law, and for twelve years held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue by appointment of President Grant, with whom he had a personal friendship dating from the earliest days of the war.

He was a man of great force of character and a fine public speaker. The range of his information was very wide, and his memory of men and events remarkable. He was very warm in his friendships, and a brotherly intimacy existed between him and the elder members of the Speed family in Louisville, particularly Joshua and James. One of the "reunions" of the family occurred at his house on the occasion of the visit of Sallie Speed, of New York, to Louisville, in 1878.

The children of Thomas Speed and Lucy Buckner Speed are two: James Buckner and Mary Whitney.

SPENCER HAWKINS SPEED, son of Thomas S. Speed, was educated in the schools at Owensboro. At an early age he went to Texas, and from thence into Mexico. He is a man of fine character. He prefers to live in Mexico, and has never married.

AUSTIN P. SPEED, son of Thomas S. Speed, of Bardstown, was well educated in the schools at Owensboro, Ky. Studied engineering and assisted in locating the railroad from Louisville to Cincinnati, under the distinguished engineer, General St. John. He afterward went into the coal business in Louisville, and is a member of the firm of Byrne & Speed. He has made a fine reputation as a business man, and is a director in several corporations, among them the Ohio Valley Telephone Company.

He married Georgia McCampbell, of Louisville, daughter of William McCampbell, of Louisville, and niece of James H. McCampbell, who, for many years, was the secretary and treasurer of the J., M. & I. R. R.

Austin P. Speed has one child, Goodwin.

HORACE SPEED, son of Thomas S. Speed, of Bardstown, was associated in the first years of his manhood, with his uncle, General John P. Hawkins, in the army service. He then studied law in the office of Hon. Benjamin Harrison, at Indianapolis. He is an accomplished scholar, and a man of unusual legal attainments and intellectual force. In Indianapolis, where he practiced law for several years, he was recognized as one of the best lawyers of that bar. He was appointed, by President Harrison, United States District Attorney for Oklahoma, which position he now holds. He is unmarried.

RICHARD CANBY SPEED was named for his uncle, General Canby, of the United States Army. He is the youngest son of Thomas S. Speed, of Bardstown. He was educated at Bloomington, Indiana. For a number of years he was engaged in the Internal Revenue service, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky Building and Loan Association in Louisville.

He married Emma Fullenwider, of Waveland, Indiana. Their children: David T., William, Margaret, Mary Louise.

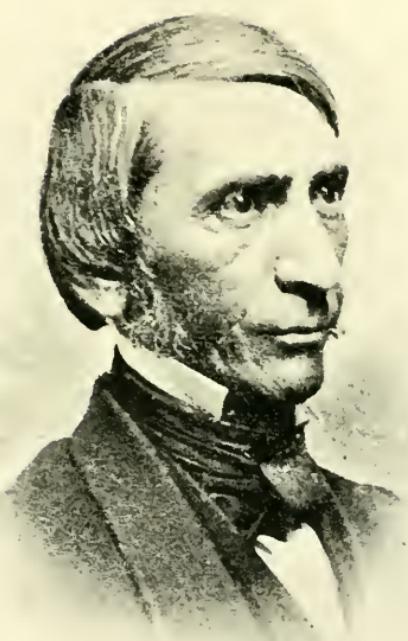
DR. JOHN JAMES SPEED.

John J. Speed was the second son of Major Thomas Speed. He was born October 31, 1816, at the old Bardstown home. He graduated at St. Joseph's College, and in medicine at Transylvania University, 1838.

He first practiced his profession at Crawfordsville, Ind., where he met and married his first wife, Miriam Hawkins.

In 1846 he returned to Bardstown and practiced there until 1850, in connection with Dr. Alfred W. Hynes. In 1850 he moved to Louisville, where he resided until his death.

He occupied a prominent position among the physicians



DR. J. J. SPEED
Of Louisville. From a photograph

of Louisville. In 1874 he was elected president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was also professor in the Hospital College of Medicine, and for a number of years was secretary of the State Board of Health.

He was always a rather delicate man physically, which interfered to some extent with his success as a practicing physician. He had a keen intellect and unusually quick perception, but his strength was often so slight that it somewhat impaired his energies. But for this he would have achieved a much greater reputation. As it was, he became well known throughout this State and all over the country as a learned and skillful physician. He wrote a great many medical papers and lectures, which were published in the medical journals and in pamphlets.

He was an excellent writer. His composition was clear, direct and forcible, and at times brilliant. He wrote with great ease; he thought clearly, grasped his subject strongly, and expressed his thoughts in apt and striking language.

He was also very forcible in his speech. He expressed himself well in conversation and added to the effect of all that he said by a peculiarly emphatic voice and manner.

In all that he wrote or said, and in his practice, he was noted for his perfect fidelity to the truth. If a patient was not really in need of medicine, he would give none, although the friends and family were frantic to have "something done." By this he, doubtless, failed to win popularity, but he made a reputation for absolute candor.

He did not believe in giving much medicine. His faith was in the "*vis medicatrix naturæ*." He tried to assist nature. He believed that disease had a certain course to run, and that the physician could do more in aiding the system to stand the strain and throw it off than by heroic efforts to "cure" by medication. His perfect honesty made him regard the welfare of his patient without a thought for himself pecuniarily or otherwise. He did not make as much money out of his profession as many physicians of less ability.

He was appointed postmaster of Louisville, in 1861, by Mr. Lincoln. He held the office for eight or nine years.

During this time his health was not good. The office gave him an income, but it injured him professionally. During the war he had charge of one of the hospitals, in Louisville, for the soldiers.

Dr. Speed had a very social nature. He loved to have his friends and kinsfolk about him: Several family gatherings were at his house, and he never failed to be present at every reunion. He was very refined in his tastes, read a great deal and was fond of literature. He had nice and delicate perceptions, and loved music and fine art. His personal appearance would attract attention in any company. He was erect and carried himself well. His head was well poised, and there was intelligence and dignity in his countenance. He had iron-gray hair neatly trimmed and light side whiskers. In 1855 he had small-pox, which left its marks, though not unpleasantly. His eye was a rich brown and remarkably expressive, quick in its movements and very keen, ordinarily soft and liquid and responsive to pleasant emotions, but steel-like and piercing when excited. He loved pleasant and agreeable things, and disliked intensely everything to the contrary.

Following is an extract from an address he delivered to a graduating class of the medical school in which he was professor. It gives an idea of his style of thought and writing :

“The medical men of to-day are working in a broader daylight than fell to the lot of their fathers. They are above the mists which hang about the base of the mountains, and are climbing up bravely to the height where lies the granite. They may never reach it; perhaps, never will. Never will, simply by reason of an imperfect humanity. I know how impossible it is to stand squarely by our strongest convictions and work up to our highest conceptions. Conception is always greater than execution. What painter ever realized his finest ideal? What chisel of greatest sculptor has ever revealed in marble the glow of his imagination? What poet ever achieved in verse the dream of his spirit-life? What warrior ever maneuvered and fought his legions up to the precision and force of his own thought? What orator ever threw into speech the delicate cloud-tints of his revery, or the rushing storm-winds which his genius waked from reason made red hot by passion?

“Human action has always fallen below the highest reach of human thought. It is the fate of humanity in all lines of endeavor;

for, in our highest achievements, we instantly take that as our standpoint from which we look up to greater heights."

Dr. Speed was first married to Miriam Hawkins, of Crawfordsville, Indiana. She was a sister of Margaret Hawkins, who married Dr. Speed's brother, Thos. S. Speed. Another sister, Louisa, was the wife of Major-General E. R. S. Canby, of the United States Army, and a brother is General John P. Hawkins, United States Army. They were daughters of John Hawkins, who belonged to a well-known and large family of the name in Virginia and Kentucky. Said John Hawkins, in company with a number of Kentuckians, removed from Kentucky to Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dr. Speed and Miriam Hawkins left two children who grew up to maturity—Mary Rose and Louise.

Other children died in infancy.

Rose Speed was born February 22, 1841, and died—
—, 1877.

She was greatly beloved by all who knew her. She was admired for her beauty and accomplishments. Among other gifts was that of music. She had many warm friends, and her death was greatly lamented. She was never married.

Her sister, Louise, married Thomas Moore, of Indianapolis, Ind. Louise died in Louisville, leaving two children—Miriam and Louise.

The second wife of Dr. Speed was Belle C. Tevis, daughter of Rev. John Tevis and Julia A. Tevis, of Shelbyville, Ky. Mrs. Julia A. Tevis published an autobiography, which contains an account of the Tevis family.

The burial place of Dr. Speed and his two daughters, Rose and Louise, is Cave Hill Cemetery, at Louisville.

MARY SPEED SMITH.

Mary Speed, second child of Captain James Speed, married William Smith, 1789.

He was a man of substantial means who went to Kentucky from North Carolina about 1788. Being fine looking, well educated and intelligent, he at once took his natural

position among men and won friends in the new Kentucky community. He became acquainted with the family of Captain James Speed, and in 1789 he and Mary Spencer Speed were married.

They continued to reside in Kentucky, and three children were born to them :

1. Elizabeth, born 1790.
2. John Speed, born 1792.

3. Guy, born 1794. (There is no record of Guy, except that he went to Shawneetown, Ills., and was there a clerk of a court and Receiver of Public Moneys under a Government appointment.)

William Smith died 1796, and some years after his widow married Samuel Hopkins, and two children were born of this marriage :

1. James Speed Hopkins, who was greatly beloved by all the family. He went to Missouri several years before the Civil war, and no record of him has been obtained for this book.
2. Sarah Hopkins, who married —— Allen and lived in the southern part of Kentucky.

ELIZABETH SMITH FRY AND THE FRY FAMILY.

Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William Smith and Mary Speed, and sister of Colonel John Speed Smith, married Thomas Walker Fry. They were a noted couple, and special mention will here be made of the Fry family, though all the lines will not be run out, for the reason that there is already a book about the Fry family.

Thomas Walker Fry was a son of Joshua Fry, who was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and came to Kentucky 1798. Joshua Fry's father was Colonel John Fry, who commanded the Virginia troops in the early colonial wars. The father of Colonel John Fry was Colonel Joshua Fry, an English gentleman and Oxford graduate, who went to Virginia from England and became a professor in William and Mary College. He was colonel of a Virginia regiment, and

led it against Fort Duquesne, 1754, and died on the march. After him the regiment was commanded by George Washington. The maiden name of Colonel Joshua Fry's wife was Mary Micou, daughter of Dr. Paul Micou, a French Huguenot.

Joshua Fry, the grandson of Colonel Joshua Fry, and father of Thomas W. Fry, was born in Virginia. The exact date of his birth can not be given here, but it was not far from 1760. He received the best classical education and had a decided taste for scholarly pursuits. He inherited a large estate, and in 1798 left Virginia for Kentucky with his family. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, the early Kentucky explorer. Upon his arrival in Kentucky he settled at Danville and became the owner of very large tracts of the finest land in the State. His tastes led him to engage in teaching, and he became the most noted educator ever in Kentucky. Strange as it may seem, he would never receive compensation for teaching, but, through a period of many years, gave instruction to hundreds of pupils gratuitously. Even while professor in Centre College he adhered to his rule of receiving no compensation for his services. Nor was this from any whimsical conceit, but, being a man of large means, he did not require the pay and taught because he loved the occupation, and the society of the young.

In the published biographical sketches of many of the most prominent Kentuckians, the fact of being educated by Joshua Fry is especially mentioned.

When he came to Kentucky, 1798, the eldest of his children was about fourteen years of age. The date of the death of his wife can not be given here, but for many years he was a widower, and while he had his own house in Danville, he made a habit of visiting his children in their homes, thus spending much of his time with them.

There is a universal testimony to his rare qualities of head and heart. Highly cultivated in the languages and mathematics, he was also a practical business man. His dignity and gentleness, and affability, and his readiness to give out without reserve his great store of learning and information, always made him a welcome guest. His grandson, General

Speed Smith Fry, who remembers him well, says that "whether in the school-room or drawing-room, whether surrounded by old or young, there was always an air of calm, unostentatious dignity about him that attracted attention and won the admiration of all."

Two of Joshua Fry's children, by marriage, made the relationship of the Speeds and the Frys very intimate. This makes it proper to mention them all.

The children of Joshua Fry and Peachy Walker were:

1. John, married Judith Harrison.
2. Thomas Walker, married Elizabeth Speed Smith.
3. Lucy Gilmer, married John Speed.
4. Sally, married John Green.
5. Martha, married David Bell.
6. Ann, married Wm. C. Bullitt.
7. Susan, died unmarried.

The children of John Fry, who married Judith Harrison, were:

1. Peachy, who married Robert Montgomery.
2. Cary H., paymaster U. S. A.
3. John—Major John Fry, of Louisville.

Thomas Walker Fry, second son of Joshua Fry, married Elizabeth Smith, as already stated, she being a daughter of Mary Speed Smith. They lived at the homestead in Mercer county, Ky., known as "Spring House." There they reared a large family, and "Spring House," by reason of the splendid qualities of Thomas Walker Fry and his equally splendid wife and their rare family of children, became one of the most famous country seats in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. Their children were:

1. Mary.
2. Joshua.
3. Nancy.
4. Lucy.
5. Francis H.
6. Thomas W.

7. Martha.
8. Speed Smith.
9. David.
10. Eliza Julia.
11. Sallie.
12. Susan, died.
13. John James, died.

MRS. MARY GREEN.

Mary Fry, daughter of Thomas Walker Fry and Elizabeth Smith Fry, first married Mr. Lawrence. Major Fry Lawrence, of Louisville, is her son. She married, second, Rev. Lewis W. Green, D. D., the eminent Presbyterian minister, of whom it was said by one equally great, "Lewis W. Green was successively pastor in Baltimore, professor in the Theological Seminary in Hanover, President of Hampden Sidney College, President of Transylvania University, and six years President of Centre College, everywhere equal to his great opportunities, and one of the most eloquent men of a generation in Kentucky abounding in eloquent men."*

The children of this marriage were two :

JULIA, who married Matthew T. Scott, of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Scott afterward became a citizen of Bloomington, Ill., where he was a business man of great ability. He died May 21, 1891, leaving two children, Mary Letitia and Julia.

The other daughter of Dr. L. W. Green and Mrs. Mary Green was Letitia, who married Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, a distinguished lawyer of Bloomington, Ill. When a young man at Centre College he met Miss Lettie Green, whom he shortly afterward married. She was beautiful and accomplished and beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. Stevenson was born in Christian county, Ky. He was a member of Congress and Assistant Postmaster-General during the administration of Mr. Cleveland. Being now prominent before the country as a candidate for the Vice-

*Rev. E. P. Humphrey.

Presidency, it is needless to present a fuller sketch of him here.

The children of this marriage: Lewis, Mary, Julia, Lettie.

JOSHUA FRY.

Joshua Fry, son of Thomas W. Fry and Elizabeth S. Fry, left one child, Henry Fry.

NANCY FRY BARBEE.

Nancy Fry, daughter of Thomas W. Fry and Elizabeth S. Fry, married Colonel Thomas Barbee, a prominent citizen of Danville, Ky. Their children:

1. Joshua Barbee.
2. Fannie, married Mr. Talbott.
3. Lucy, first wife of John Y. Brown, now Governor of Kentucky.
4. Sallie, married Dr. Best.
5. Thomas F., lawyer in Carroll, Ia.
6. Nannie.
7. Alice.

LUCY FRY COCKE.

Lucy Fry, daughter of Thomas W. and Elizabeth S. Fry, married Mr. Cocke. Their children:

1. Julia, married — Moody.
2. Mary R., married — Kilpatrick.
3. William.
4. Fannie, married — Wilkins.

FRANK H. FRY.

Frank H. Fry, son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth S. Fry, married Miss Caroline Amelia Seymour, daughter of Felix and Caroline Seymour, who lived near Louisville. She was a very beautiful and popular lady. They made their home at Crawfordsville, Ind. Their children:

1. William Smith.
2. Frances Amelia.
3. Martha Bell, died.
4. Sallie Seymour.

5. Lucy J., unmarried.
6. Martha Bell, died.

Of these, the first, William, married Lucy Wallace, at Crawfordsville, and lived there until his death.

The second, Frances Amelia, married Mr. Harrison Boudinot, one of the leading citizens of Terre Haute, Ind.

The fourth, Sallie Seymour, married Clayton S. Hildebrand, of Indianapolis.

DR. THOMAS WALKER FRY.

Thos. Walker Fry, son of Thos. W. and Elizabeth S. Fry, became an excellent physician, and was a most agreeable and lovable man. He lived in Indiana. During the war he was a surgeon in the field, and also in charge of hospitals at Louisville and New Albany.

His children are :

1. Thos. Walker.
2. Julia, married Mr. Matthews.
3. William.
4. Lewis.
5. Lettie, married Mr. Little.

The above Thos. Walker Fry, son of Dr. Thos. W. Fry, was a captain in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war. He died a few years after.

GENERAL SPEED SMITH FRY.

General Speed Smith Fry, son of Thos. W. and Elizabeth S. Fry, was born September 9, 1817. He received a collegiate education and studied law in the office of his uncle, Colonel John Speed Smith, and practiced for a time in Danville. He commanded a company in Colonel McKee's regiment during the Mexican war, and bore a distinguished part in the battle of Buena Vista. He held the office of county judge for a number of years at Danville, Ky. At the beginning of the Civil war he raised one of the first of the Kentucky Union regiments, the 4th Infantry. He was conspicuous in the battle of Mill Springs in January, 1861, where the Confed-

erate general, Zollicoffer, fell by a shot from Colonel Fry's pistol.

In March, 1862, Colonel Fry was made Brigadier-General, and served with distinguished ability through the war. For several years after the war he filled the position of Supervisor of United States Internal Revenue in Kentucky.

Through all his active career he maintained the character of a sincere and earnest Christian, holding the office of ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. He was a man of absolute courage in all his convictions and conduct. He was exceedingly warm in his friendship, of perfect simplicity and dignified in his manner. All who knew him respected him, and all his friends and kinsfolk loved him. He was in charge of the Soldiers' Home, near Louisville, Ky., where he died August 1, 1892, while this book was going through the press.

He was twice married, first to Miss Mildred T. Smith, of Jefferson county. His second wife was Cynthia A. Pope.

His children :

1. Mildred S.
2. Thomas J.
3. Speed S.

DAVID FRY.

David Fry, son of Thos. W. and Elizabeth S. Fry, left two children, Walker and Belle.

SALLIE FRY WINSTON.

Sallie Fry, daughter of Thos. W. and Elizabeth S. Fry, married Mr. Winston, of Tennessee.

Their children :

1. Sue.
2. Kate.
3. William.
4. Emma, married Mr. Shelton.
5. Nannie, married Mr. Gardner.

MRS. LUCY FRY SPEED.

Lucy Gilmer Fry, daughter of Joshua Fry and Peachy Walker, married Judge John Speed, of Louisville. Their descendants are given in this book under the head of Judge John Speed and Lucy Fry Speed.

It will be observed that, as Thomas Walker Fry, the brother of Lucy G. Fry, married Elizabeth Smith, whose mother was Mary Speed, a double relationship exists among their descendants. For instance, the children of Judge John Speed and his wife, Lucy Fry, are first cousins of the children of Thomas W. Fry and Elizabeth Smith, because Lucy Fry and Thomas Walker Fry were brother and sister; but Elizabeth Smith was a daughter of Judge John Speed's sister Mary, and this also made the children cousins.

The sisters of Thomas Walker Fry and Lucy Fry Speed will here be mentioned, not only on account of the relationship, but also because the families have associated in the most intimate and friendly manner.

SALLY FRY GREEN.

Sally Fry, daughter of Joshua Fry and Peachy Walker, married Judge John Green, of Danville. Their children :

1. John.
2. Willis, married a daughter of Bishop B. B. Smith.
3. Peachy, married Rev. R. A. Johnson, of Danville.
4. Sally, married Mr. John Barclay, of Danville.
5. Joshua F.
6. William.
7. Susan, married James Wier, of Owensboro, Ky.

Mary Barclay, daughter of the above Sally Barclay, married Rev. Wm. R. Brown, and Jessie Barclay, her sister, married Mr. E. W. C. Humphrey, of Louisville.

MARTHA FRY BELL.

Martha Fry, daughter of Joshua Fry and Peachy Walker, married David Bell, of Danville, and was the mother of Hon. Joshua F. Bell and of Mrs. Ann Beatty, wife of Professor Ormand Beatty, and of James Bell, who was the father of Ben Bell, David Bell, and Bettie Bell, who married Colonel John Faulkner.

MILDRED ANN BULLITT.

Mildred Ann Fry, daughter of Joshua Fry and Peachy Walker, married Wm. C. Bullitt, of Jefferson county, Ky. Their children :

1. Judge Joshua F. Bullitt, of Louisville.
2. Thomas W. Bullitt, of Louisville.
3. John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia.
4. Henry Massy Bullitt, of Jefferson county, Ky.
5. Mrs. Arch Dixon, of Henderson, Ky.
6. Mrs. Dr. Chenoweth, of Louisville.
7. James Bullitt, killed during the war.

COLONEL JOHN SPEED SMITH.

John Speed Smith, of Madison county, Ky., son of Wm. Smith and Mary Speed Smith, and brother of Elizabeth Smith Fry, was born July 31, 1792. He became one of the most prominent men in Kentucky—being a lawyer of great ability and a public man of wide reputation and influence. In 1819 he served in the State Legislature, and was elected to the same body in 1827, 1830, 1839, 1841 and 1845. In 1827 he was Speaker of the House. He was a member of the State Senate from 1846 to 1850. In 1821 he was elected to Congress. He twice received appointment by the President of the United States, being sent by President Adams on a mission to South America, and being made United States District Attorney for Kentucky by President Jackson.



COLONEL JOHN SPEED SMITH.

Of Madison county, Ky. From a picture furnished by his granddaughter, Mrs. Alma S. Rogers.

He took part in the War of 1812, serving as *aid-de-camp* to General Harrison.

The various positions he filled show that he was held in the highest estimation by his countrymen. It has been said of him that "he was one of the most accomplished and able lawyers of his day, and one of the most enterprising, popular and valuable citizens of Kentucky." He died in 1854.

He married, July 31, 1815, Miss Eliza Lewis Clay, a daughter of General Green Clay and sister of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky. Their children were:

1. Sallie Ann, born July 10, 1818.
2. Curran Cassius, born July 12, 1822.
3. Green Clay, born July 10, 1827.
4. Pauline Green, born September 30, 1829.
5. Junius Brutus, died unmarried.
6. Mary Spencer, died unmarried.
7. John Speed.

SALLIE SMITH GOODLOE.

Sallie Ann Smith, daughter of Colonel John Speed Smith, married David S. Goodloe, of Lexington, Ky. He was in early life a merchant in Richmond, Ky., but removed to Lexington in 1844 and resided there until his death in 1880. He and his wife were both remarkably handsome, and he was a most elegant and popular man. He was prosperous in his business, and had a beautiful home. He was a devoted husband and father, and was most highly esteemed wherever known. The children of this marriage:

1. Speed Smith, born February, 1837.
2. Cassius Clay, born 1839, died 1840.
3. William Cassius, born 1841.
4. David Short, born 1843.
5. Green Clay, born 1845.
6. Percy, born 1848, died 1849.

SPEED SMITH GOODLOE married Miss Shreve, of Louisville. He died in 1877.

WILLIAM CASSIUS GOODLOE became one of the most conspicuous men in Lexington, Ky. He was a man of the finest personal appearance and courtly manners. He was educated at Transylvania University, and in 1861 went as Secretary of Legation with his uncle, Cassius M. Clay, who was Minister to Russia by appointment of President Lincoln. He served a number of times in the State Legislature in both Houses, and in 1876 was the candidate of the Republicans for United States Senator. He was an exceedingly brilliant man and died lamented by all. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary E. Mann, daughter of Hon. Samuel Mann, of Rhode Island. The children of this marriage are :

1. Mary Mann Goodloe, wife of Thomas Clay McDowell.
2. Annie Clay Goodloe, wife of Andrew Gilmore Leonard.
3. Louise Brownell Goodloe.
4. Wilhelmina Goodloe.
5. Elizabeth Leslie Goodloe.
6. Grace Goodloe.
7. William Cassius Goodloe.
8. Green Clay Goodloe.

DAVID SHORT GOODLOE is a physician living in Lexington, Ky. He is unmarried.

GREEN CLAY GOODLOE married a daughter of United States Senator James B. Beck, of Lexington, Ky. He is an officer in the United States Navy, and resides in Washington, D. C.

CURRAN CASSIUS SMITH, M. D.

Curran Cassius Smith, son of Colonel John Speed Smith, was born June 12, 1822. He received an excellent education and studied medicine. He made his home with his widowed mother, and managed the large estate left by his father. He has practiced his profession successfully for forty years, and is universally beloved for his many virtues and noble qualities.

He married, in 1854, Miss Sallie W. Goodloe, daughter of Judge Wm. C. Goodloe, who was an elder brother of David S. Goodloe.

The children of this marriage were :

1. Mary Spencer, unmarried.
2. Alma Goodloe.
3. John Speed.
4. Bessie Barrett.
5. Curraleen } twins.
6. Willie C. } twins.

ALMA S. ROGERS, second child of Dr. Curran C. Smith, married Rev. H. M. Rogers, a Presbyterian minister, and resides at Dayton, Ind. She kindly furnished to the author of this book a great part of the information about the Goodloe family. Her children: Bessie Goodloe, Louise Tinsley, Mary Spencer and James Speed.

JOHN SPEED SMITH, son of Dr. Curran Smith, is a lawyer in Washington City. Unmarried.

BESSIE SMITH BENTON, daughter of Dr. Curran Smith, is the wife of James M. Benton, a lawyer of Winchester, Ky. Their children: Curran Smith and Sarah Goodloe.

GENERAL GREEN CLAY SMITH.

Green Clay Smith, son of Colonel John Speed Smith, has had a distinguished career. He was born July 2, 1832, graduated at Transylvania and at the law in 1853. At the age of fifteen, however, he volunteered for the Mexican war in Colonel Humphrey Marshall's cavalry regiment, Captain James Stone's company, and was elected second lieutenant. After obtaining license as a lawyer, he practiced in Richmond and Covington, Ky., serving in the Kentucky Legislature in 1860, until the Civil war. He entered the Union service at once, and assisted in recruiting the 3d Kentucky Cavalry; was offered the position of Major in that regiment, but was appointed Colonel of the 4th Cavalry; commanded that regiment until 1862, when he was made Brigadier-General; commanded a Brigade of Cavalry in Rosecrans' army until 1863, and was brevetted Major-General for gallant services. In 1863 he was elected to Congress, and was elected the second time. After the war he was appointed the governor of Montana.

In 1876 he was the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

He gave up worldly pursuits and became a minister in the Baptist church. His worth and talents and high character have been recognized in this service. For nine years he was moderator of the General Association of Kentucky Baptists. He has been pastor in Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Frankfort and Louisville, and is now pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church, Washington, D. C.

He married Miss Lena Duke, daughter of James K. Duke, of Scott county, Ky., she being a grandniece of Chief Justice Marshall.

They have had five children, three daughters and two sons:

1. Eliza Clay, married James B. Hawkins, of Frankfort; died 1891.
2. Mary Buford, unmarried.
3. Keith Duke, unmarried.
4. Lena Duke, married John Whitehead.
5. Green Clay, unmarried.

PAULINE SMITH TALBOTT.

Pauline Smith, daughter of Colonel John Speed Smith, was born September 30, 1829. She married Guilford A. Talbott, of Boyle county, Ky. They had five daughters and one son:

1. Eliza, married Thomas Jackson.
2. Maria E., married Charles Dunn.
3. Mary Junius, unmarried.
4. Henry.
5. Alberta.
6. Pauline.

JOHN SPEED SMITH.

John Speed Smith, the youngest son of Colonel John Speed Smith, married Miss Mary Barret, of Louisville. She was the daughter of Hon. Wm. F. Barret, the well-known lawyer of Louisville, whose wife was a daughter of Judge William C. Goodloe, brother of David S. Goodloe.



JUDGE JOHN SPEED.
Of Farmington, near Louisville. From an old miniature.

The wife of Judge William C. Goodloe was a daughter of Governor Owsley, of Kentucky.

The children of John Speed Smith and Mary Barret :

1. Maria W.
2. Elizabeth Lewis.
3. John Speed.
4. Margareta B.
5. Almira G., died.
6. Curran.
7. Mary Barret.

JUDGE JOHN SPEED, OF LOUISVILLE.

John Speed, son of Captain James Speed, was born May 17, 1772, consequently, he was ten years old when he came to Kentucky with his father in 1782. He received such education as could be obtained in the schools in the early days of Kentucky, and when he reached manhood he and his brother, Thomas, engaged in merchandising. They were also partners in making salt at the licks near Shepherdsville, Ky. About the beginning of this century he became the owner of a large tract of the celebrated "Beargrass" land near Louisville, on the road leading to Bardstown, the place where his brother Thomas lived. The two brothers were very fond of each other, and often exchanged visits, traveling on horseback or in their carriages. They both inherited handsome estates from their father, Captain James Speed, and John added much to his inheritance by his enterprise and business capacity. He built a large house of the old colonial style of architecture upon the land mentioned, and established himself at the place which he called "Farmington." The house was in the midst of a grove of trees, and the grounds about it were very spacious and adorned with flowers and shrubbery. Here, in the enjoyment of the abundance supplied from fields of extraordinary fertility, cultivated (as was customary then) by slaves, he reared a large family of children, all of whom partook of his own sterling characteristics. Here, too, he dispensed that lavish hospitality for which Farmington became noted. Not only

did it extend to his friends and kinsfolk in unlimited numbers, but displayed itself to the magnitude of entertaining an army! When the volunteers from Kentucky, in the War of 1812, began to assemble at Louisville, coming in from the interior over the Bardstown road, he took them to his house, whether they were passing in companies or larger bodies, footmen and horsemen, and fed them and supplied them with food to carry away.

Although he was a slaveholder, he was an Emancipationist. He deplored the existence of slavery, but, under the laws regulating the institution, he could not do otherwise than he did, which was to treat his slaves humanely and make them comfortable and as contented as possible. His views upon this subject will be seen in the "Recollections" of James Freeman Clark published below. Those who knew Judge John Speed speak in the highest terms of his great capacity, and the influence he exerted. He was a man of strong masculine characteristics, methodical and systematic in his business. He received the title "Judge" because he was appointed one of the Judges of the Quarter Sessions Court. He was not a member of any church. His religious views appear in the following extract from a letter he wrote to his brother, Thomas, dated December 9, 1834:

"My confirmed opinion of true religion, after having read somewhat, and reflected and observed with all the capacity I am master of is, it consists in the conscientious performance of our duties as men in all our relations to each other and all sentient beings, under a cultivated and habitual sense of future responsibility to God, that Being who made us and gave us our feelings, passions, reason, judgment, etc."

John Speed served with the volunteer forces in the service of the United States against the Indians, in 1791, under the command of Brigadier-General Charles Scott. The details of this service can not be given.

He did not serve in the War of 1812 on account of his physical condition, which incapacitated him for a journey of any distance, either on foot or horseback; but he very actively and liberally assisted in the equipment of the troops and in furnishing supplies. The following extract from an

address which he published in 1827, when candidate for the Legislature, shows his views at that time and also the part he performed as a patriotic citizen in the War of 1812, although he was physically unable to enter the service. It is an interesting fact that among the troops he made provision for were those under command of his brother, Major Thomas Speed :

“Justice to my own reputation as a man and justice to such of my fellow citizens as have expressed themselves favorable to my success as a candidate, imposes on me the duty of noticing, thus publicly, reports which have been put in circulation to my prejudice.

“They are these: That I was opposed to the declaration of the late war (1812); that I was an enemy to its success, and that I was an old Federalist.

“When a man is brought before the tribunal of human judgment for approval or condemnation, all will agree that his *acts* form the best and safest practical test for sound and just decision. ‘The tree is best known by its fruit.’ By this test I am willing to be tried.

“The call made by General Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, to resist a numerous body of Indians, is known by most of you. It will also be recollected that this took place in the fall preceding the declaration of war. I was in a condition for years, both before and after this period, which forbade my performing a journey of any distance, either on foot or horseback. I, however, immediately equipped, at my own expense, a nephew, the son of a widowed mother, whom I had raised, and started him as a horseman in the company of Colonel Davies’ blues. I furnished the late Colonel Springer Augustus, then a young man, another horse. I equipped our schoolmaster, the much-lamented Mr. Somerville, who was killed in action, with a rifle, etc., etc. They were all in the battle of Tippecanoe.

“When it was announced that they were approaching the river on their return, at my instance and by my active exertions, a most respectable number of the citizens of Louisville mounted their horses and we met them on the bank of the river. There, at my request, they were formed into a square. Frederick W. S. Grayson, Esq., with but a few minutes’ preparation, advanced on horseback and delivered them a neat, patriotic and appropriate speech, closing with the thanks and twirling hats and huzzas of the surrounding citizens to the brave defenders of their country.

“The next year, in the fall after the declaration of war, it is known to you that troops were assembled and rendezvoused at Beargrass, near Louisville, under General Winlock, of Shelby, to proceed under the command of General Hopkins against the Indians. The expedition was called Hopkins’ Campaign.

"The fact is generally known that war was declared to resist aggression which could no longer be borne, at a time when we were in almost every sense unprepared—without money, without arms, and destitute of clothing, blankets, etc. But the reliance of our distinguished councils was on the American spirit of our country and such resources as it could and would call into action. The result proved their correct knowledge of the American character.

"Considering myself called on by the very declaration of war, thus based upon our own resources and the spirit of patriotism of our citizens, I waited not, or hesitated to inquire, whether the declaration was, at the time, wise or unwise. I knew it was the decision of the councils of my country. I felt that it was the duty of every patriotic American citizen, who justly appreciated the blessings of liberty and felt the love of country, to aid personally, if he could, by going into the field, but substantially by his means when he could not go himself.

"Under the latter impulse I acted. When the volunteer troops to go on Hopkins' campaign began to assemble—living as I do on the Bardstown road—I caused invitations to be sent ahead on the road inviting them to call by companies or by detachments, whether horse or footmen. They called in all ways—by companies, by detachments and singly—eating and drinking the best I could give and taking what they could carry of corn and meat. I was exhausted of both corn and meat, and had to buy both.

"It was soon discovered after the rendezvous was effected, that the soldiers were almost without blankets, lying on the naked ground, badly clothed and shod, and without money. No money arriving from the War Department, discontent began to show itself. Many of my neighbors sent them blankets—I sent all I had, twenty-one in number, and bought buffalo robes to cover myself and children. Still they were so illly provided that mutiny was threatened, and, indeed, might reasonably have been expected.

"At my suggestion the men were drawn up, and Governor Duvall, a man of eloquence and possessing patriotic fire in a high degree, delivered them an address suited to the occasion. It resulted as was expected, in arousing their pride and a promise to wait yet longer, and a reliance upon individual exertion for their relief. I wrote and sent out subscription papers through the crowd. The sums individually subscribed were so small, and the amount grew so slowly, that relief in that way was hopeless. While this measure was trying, the sum needed was ascertained by the officers. It was reported to be \$5,000 to enable the army to move. Without stating further in detail my active and zealous agency, it resulted in obtaining from the branch Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, upon my note with endorsers, the said sum of \$5,000, together with the promise not to make a call for twelve months, unless pressed by the necessities of

that institution. This was done upon the faith and in the cause of my country. The money was paid upon my check to the proper officer. Orders were then given to prepare for a march.

"But on the next day Governor Duvall called on me and said that \$500 more were wanted. It was, however, at my instance, critically examined into, and ascertained that \$200 would do. David L. Ward, Thomas Bullitt and myself handed them the money, on the faith of the Government, and it was all refunded within the year.

"The night before the army was to march, Governor Shelby sent for me about or after dark. Upon meeting him, he addressed me in language to this effect: 'Mr. Speed, I am fully apprised of the zeal you have shown and the important services you have rendered at a period so critical and important. Accept my warmest thanks in behalf of our common country. But, sir, there is yet more to be done, and which I must impose on you. The British may have picketed the Indians, and to oust them may cost the best blood of our country. There is a mounted cannon here which must go along, and this night you must have ready a team of at least three horses and gear, with a driver. There is also a baggage-wagon wanted, which must be ready in the morning, all to move with the army.'

"I told him that it should be done. By eleven o'clock I succeeded in hiring a wagon, team and driver for the baggage, to go on the faith of the Government, but could not get the horses and gear for the carriage. I got home about twelve, waked up my overseer, took three of my own horses and gear to the shop—was up all night—but had them shod and upon the ground, together with a driver, in time the next morning. James Stephens, son of Henson Stephens, of this county, was the driver. I paid him on his return one dollar a day for going to and returning from Vincennes, and seventy-five cents a day for ten or twelve days he was kept there in suspense.

"A soldier of Major Thomas Speed's company was on his return with a lame horse. I took a horse out of my plow, sent him back, and kept his horse till his return.

"For the Canada expedition I aided all I could in getting volunteers, and I furnished Nath. Floyd a horse for that expedition under Captain Shively, and a horse to James Hall, of Captain Hite's company. I also furnished Captain Hite the sum of money he supposed would be sufficient to furnish whisky for his company until he joined the army at Newport.

"I may have received pay for sending the cannon to Vincennes, but for anything else I did or furnished I never charged or received a cent.

"These, fellow-citizens, have been my *acts* in relation to the war, and *such the fruits* of my 'old Federalism.' I claim at your hands no additional favor for any services which it had been my consolation to

feel that I had rendered to our common country. I have, indeed, been deprived of half their value, in my own estimation, from the necessity resulting from my situation as a candidate, of speaking of them at all. On the other hand, it is for you to decide whether I ought to sink in your estimation for the part I did take as a citizen who was incapable of going himself into the ranks.

“Being at present, though in good health, not in a condition to ride, and, of course, very much confined, permit me, fellow-citizens, here to remark finally, that should other reports be made to my injury, at a period so nearly approaching the election, it could not be expected that a reply from me could reach you. I commit myself, therefore, to the friendly consideration of those who know me. Although I have erred in many ways, as it falls to the lot of humanity to do, yet I trust it will be accorded to me that I have ever maintained the character of an honest man and a useful citizen. I am a farmer and a cultivator of the soil. To a judicious application of labor and industry—in this way alone, do I look for a support for myself and a numerous family. My interests, therefore, are identified with those of the great body of the people. I will further add, that, should I be favored with your approbation and confidence, such talents or capacities for advancing the general welfare by legislation, as I may on trial be found to possess, shall be faithfully and zealously devoted and applied as your representative. Respectfully,

“Your fellow citizen,

“LOUISVILLE, July 17, 1827.

JOHN SPEED.”

In 1828 Judge John Speed wrote a series of articles upon the political topics of the day, which were published in a paper, in Louisville, called “*The Focus*.¹” They were signed “Plain Farmer.” They are strongly written, showing that the writer was a man of wide information and of vigorous thought. In a time of great political excitement he counseled calmness and the exercise of reason, and deprecated violence.

The following is an extract from the last article of the series:

“The purpose of my last essay was further to show that Congress has not only *the right*, but she is in *duty bound* to use it for the *purpose* of protecting our infant manufactures. To prove this, I have necessarily to rely on such simple sources as are within the reach of men entirely unlearned in political research. I have reasoned upon the principles and considerations which have led to and must always be found in the very institution and existence of government, and I

have satisfactorily, to my own mind, shown that all government, or any branch of government, always has the right and is therefore bound to use appropriate and vested power for the advancement and protection of the interests of those who granted and vested it. That the power being taken *from* the States and given *to* Congress over import duties, etc., was not to *weaken* but to *strengthen* its use for our benefit, and I have, by the way, reasoned upon the proper use of powers as between the States and general Government. But lest my reasonings might not be deemed orthodox by Governor Giles, of Virginia, by the Southern States generally, who deny the right in question, and by the prominent and influential friends of General Jackson in Kentucky, I then proceed to further show that it was an old doctrine; that it was asserted in the first Congress—received the fatherly care and patronage of Washington to the last moment of his administration. The same doctrine was held by Adams, his successor—more warmly espoused by Jefferson—higher still in the estimation of Madison, and sanctioned and recommended by Monroe. It would be tedious to quote from their various messages on this subject. But it is certainly a circumstance worthy of *particular remark* that our five previous Presidents were all patriots and statesmen of the first order, and *all participated* in the Revolution and the great political steps which ended in the present form of our Government, or, say in the present division and investment of power. The four first were members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and the last, Monroe, was a member of the Virginia Convention which adopted it. Those men, and *such men too*, had no *doubt* upon the subject. Those who, at the present day, entertain serious doubts of this right and this policy, may consistently enough join the men of the South in order to put down this administration. But they would show more candor if they would enlighten us with their reasons upon which their doubts are founded. In the absence of these reasons, in the absence of an open avowal of the great changes intended to be effected by the election of General Jackson—and when we see, too, such a body of men, *nay States*, openly and avowedly *opposed* to the policy *we approve* (all ranged under the standard of the General) with legislative resolves, threatening *resistance*, if the policy is persisted in, *I say, seeing this*, fellow-citizens, let us pause and *reflect well* what we are about. When a determination is avowed ‘to put down this administration, if as pure as the angels at the right hand of God!’ ‘to take a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together,’ their decided and sudden preference for military over civil attainments *might be guessed at.*’

RECOLLECTIONS OF REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARK, OF JUDGE JOHN SPEED, TAKEN FROM HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The following extracts from the autobiography of Rev. James Freeman Clark show some interesting facts about Judge John Speed. The date was between 1830 and 1840:

"One day I noticed in church a gentleman whom I had not seen there before, whose arm hung over the pew-door, holding in his hand a riding-whip. After church I inquired who he was, and learned that he was Judge Speed, a gentleman who had a farm a few miles out of the city. I was informed that people called him an infidel, but that he was universally respected and was a very good man. Afterward I became very intimate with him and his family. He was like a father to me, and his house was like my own home. He had a large farm about six miles out of town on the road to Bardstown. One field of his farm contained eighty acres, and hemp was raised in it every year and grew ten or twelve feet high. Hemp is an exhausting crop, but the field had produced it for a great many years without any fertilizer being used, the land being among the richest in Kentucky. Walking across this field one day I found a smooth stone about six inches long. It looked like an Indian ax, but I left it where I found it, and when I reached the house spoke about it to Judge Speed. He asked me where I had found it, and on my reply said, 'no, that is not an Indian stone; I know the stone you mean.' He seemed to be acquainted with every stone in his eighty-acre field.

"Judge Speed explained to me why he was called an infidel. He said, 'when I was a boy and went to meeting, the minister took the Bible in his hand and said, 'every word within these lids is the word of God, and if you do not believe it you will be damned as sure as I kill that fly,' slapping his hand on a fly on the Bible. I was an infidel to this kind of religion, and thought it my duty to protest against it. But I have no hostility to the kind of religion which you and many others now preach. I go from one church to another and watch you all, and see that all the churches are making progress.'

"Several of Judge Speed's children became members of our society, and all of them were like brothers and sisters to me. One of his sons, Joshua, kept a store at one time in Springfield, Ills., and there became the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln—the most intimate friend, in fact, the President ever had. Lincoln visited Farmington, the Speed place, some time after I left Kentucky. Many years later, when I was revisiting Kentucky, I spent a day with Joshua Speed, who told me many interesting and characteristic anecdotes of his friend.

"Although Judge Speed had few opportunities for education and had spent his life in Kentucky as a farmer, up early and late, riding

over his plantation, superintending seventy negroes and educating twelve children, I possess some letters from him which would be creditable to the most finished scholar. His mind was active, vigorous and free, ever open to new truths. He thought and read with the ardor of a young student, laying aside old opinions and accepting better ones when he found them. His heart was as fresh as his mind, throbbing tenderly as that of a woman, in answer to a kind word. He was a true and faithful friend, a wise and kind father. When he lost his youngest child, his little daughter, Anne, he mourned over her as one who had fully sympathized with her young thoughts and desires. He was called 'Judge' because he had been appointed associate judge in one of the court districts. The associate judges were men, usually without legal training, who were put by the side of the chief judge in order to temper his decisions with practical common sense.

"Judge Speed was a slaveholder, but he did not believe in slavery. He thought it wrong in itself and injurious to the State, and expected, like most intelligent Kentuckians at that time, that Kentucky would before long emancipate its slaves. Meantime he held them as a trust, and did everything he could to make them comfortable. If one of his slaves was discontented and ran away, which rarely happened, he did not try to bring him back. A young man from the North once said to him: 'Judge, I do not see but the slaves are as happy as our laboring classes at the North.' 'Well,' said the Judge, 'I do the best I can to make my slaves comfortable, but I tell you, sir, you can not make a slave HAPPY, do what you will. God Almighty never made a man to be a slave, and he can not be happy while he is a slave.' 'But,' continued the Boston visitor, 'what can be done about it, sir? They could not take care of themselves if set free.' 'I think I could show you three men on my plantation,' replied Judge Speed, 'who might go to the Kentucky Legislature. I am inclined to believe they would be as good legislators as the average men there now.' "

The following is one of the numerous stories handed down by tradition. It illustrates the cordial relations which existed between Judge John Speed and his brother Thomas:

Judge John Speed had no habit of using strong drink, but he was not a total abstainer. His brother, Major Thos. Speed, however, was an advocate of total abstinence.

When the two brothers were both old men, John made a visit to Thomas at the Bardstown home. The evening he arrived, after supper when they were all sitting around the

fire, John got up and went out upon the porch and began to call Moses (one of the servants). Thomas, hearing him, went out quickly to inquire what he wished. "Oh," says John, "never mind, I don't want to trouble you, brother Thomas, but my 'tickler' is out and I wanted Moses to step into town and get it filled for me." At this Thomas assured him that he need not do that; he was sure "Mary had some about the house, though you know I don't use it, brother John."

They both went in and nothing more was said, but Mary found a bottle of liquor and put it in the room John was to occupy, with sugar and water by it.

The next morning Thomas went into the room and noticed the bottle had not been touched. John, seeing him notice this, laughed out and declared he was only playing a joke at the expense of his brother's temperance views. "Ah," said Thomas, "and a cruel joke it was, brother John, for Mary and I scarcely slept at all last night, grieving to think that you had come to use liquor regularly."

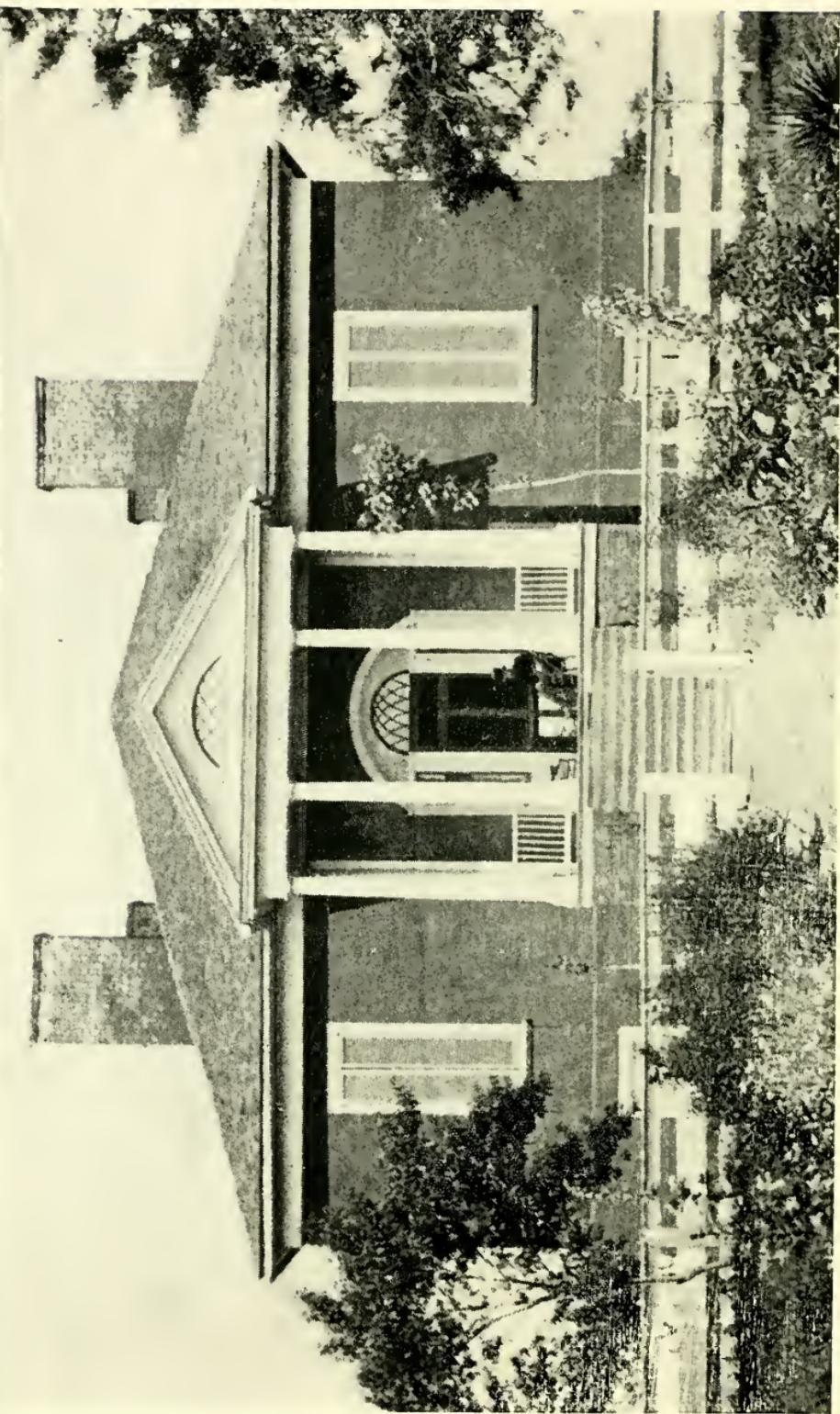
Judge John Speed was twice married. First to Abby Lemaster, who died July, 1807.

The first child of this marriage was named James. It died in infancy. The second was also named James, who also died in infancy.

Two others were born, viz.: Mary and Eliza.

They lived to advanced years in Louisville, and neither ever married.

His second wife was Lucy Gilmer Fry, daughter of Joshua and Peachy Fry. She was born in Albemarle county, Va., March 23, 1788. She came to Kentucky when ten years of age with her parents, riding on horseback and walking over the "Wilderness Road." She was one of a large family of children, and this marriage makes an extensive kinship between the Speeds and Frys, Bullitts, Bells and others, which connection appears in another part of this book. John Speed and Lucy G. Fry were married in Mercer county, Ky., November 15, 1808. She died in Louisville, January 27, 1874, aged eighty-five. She possessed many



FARMINGTON—THE HOMESTEAD OF JUDGE JOHN SPEED.
Five miles from Louisville on the Bardstown Road built about 1810. From the photograph taken to illustrate Hatt & Nickolian's life of Lincoln.

splendid qualities, beauty, dignity, intelligence and sound judgment. All who knew her admired and loved her.

The children of this marriage were :

1. Thomas, born September 15, 1809; died 1812.
2. Lucy Fry, born February 26, 1811.
3. James, born March 11, 1812.
4. Peachy Walker, born May 4, 1813.
5. Joshua Fry, born November 14, 1814.
6. William Pope, born April 26, 1816.
7. Susan Fry, born September 30, 1817.
8. Philip, born April 12, 1819.
9. John Smith, born January 1, 1821.
10. Martha Bell, born September 8, 1822.
11. Ann Pope, born November 5, 1831; died 1838.

Judge John Speed died March 30, 1840, aged sixty eight, and was buried at the Farmington homestead, but the remains were afterward removed to Cave Hill Cemetery, in which cemetery his wife was also buried.

MRS. LUCY F. BRECKINRIDGE.

Lucy Fry Speed, daughter of Judge John Speed and Lucy G. Fry, was born at the Farmington homestead.

She married James D. Breckinridge, a prominent lawyer of Louisville, who died 1849. He was a widower with one child, Eliza, who married Wm. Shakespeare Caldwell, and was the mother of Mary Gwendolyn and Mary Elizabeth Caldwell, of New York.

Mr. Breckinridge was the son of Alexander D. Breckinridge, who was the half brother of John Breckinridge (the latter being the father of Revs. R. J. and Wm. L. and Joseph Cabel Breckinridge, and John C. Breckinridge was a son of Joseph Cabel Breckinridge). He was a man of large fortune, the greater part of which went to his daughter, Eliza, and afterward to Mr. Caldwell, who was a fine business man, resided in New York, and left his two daughters, above named, extremely wealthy.

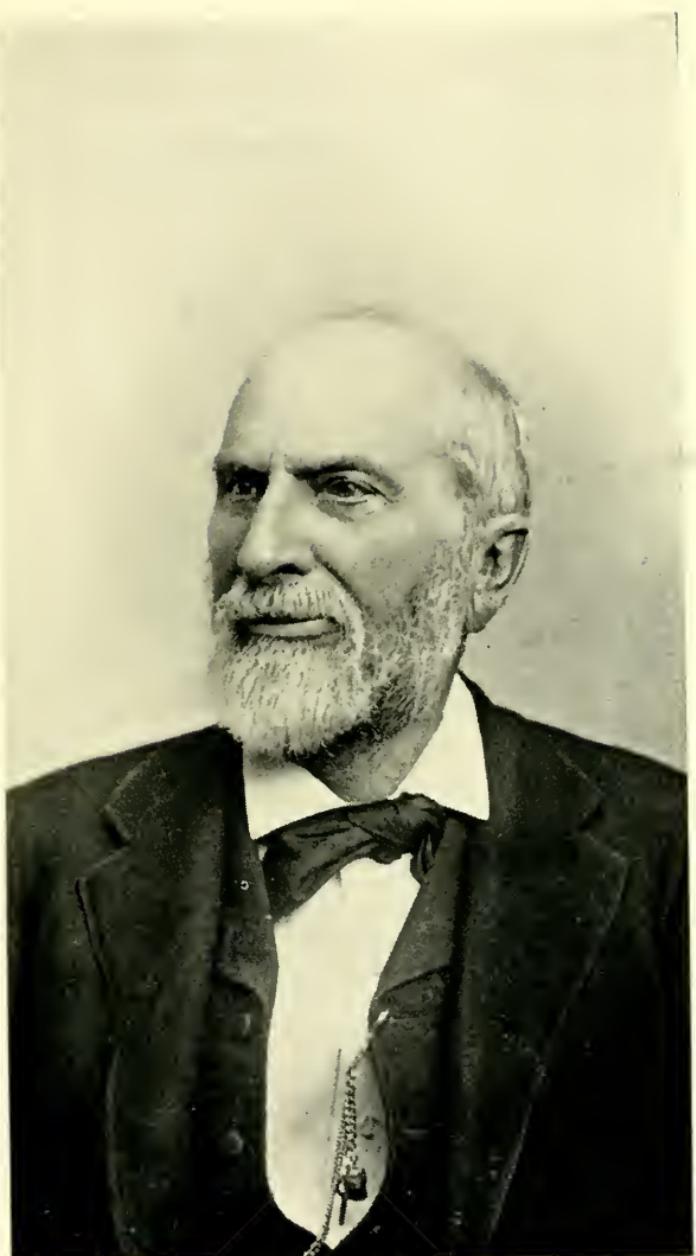
Mrs. Lucy Breckinridge never had any children, but she

raised from childhood her nephew, James Breckinridge Speed, son of her brother William, who has become one of the most prominent and successful business men of Louisville.

She is still living, and has resided all her life in Louisville and vicinity, and is now eighty-one years old. She has always enjoyed the warmest love of all who knew her. A woman of the finest intelligence and judgment, a warm heart and quick sympathies, she has exerted the best influence in her own family and a wide circle of friends.

JAMES SPEED (ATTORNEY-GENERAL).

James Speed, son of Judge John Speed, was born March 11, 1812, at the Farmington homestead, five miles from Louisville, on the road leading to Bardstown. He attended St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, when he was graduated at sixteen years of age. He then wrote in the clerk's office at Louisville and afterward attended the law school at Transylvania, from which he was graduated, 1833, being twenty-one years old. He very soon became a successful practicing lawyer, his first partnership being with Henry Pirtle, afterward the well-known Chancellor Pirtle. He devoted himself closely to his practice and became a leading and widely known lawyer. He also did his duty as a public spirited citizen. He served the city of Louisville in the General Council, the State in both branches of the Legislature, the country in military appointment and in the Cabinet. He bore a part in many public enterprises of Louisville. In 1847 he was a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature. From 1861 to 1863 he was in the State Senate. He was an earnest and active friend of the Union cause during the Civil war, and while in the State Senate he was a recognized leader. The proposition made by the general Government to pay the owners of slaves in Kentucky for their slaves was supported by him alone. In his speech on that subject he took the ground that slavery was an evil and ought to be abolished, and that it would be, and that Kentucky ought to accept the proposition. He stated in after years that while no one agreed



HON. JAMES SPEED,

Attorney-General United States (Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet). From a photograph taken about three months before his death.

with him he felt that his influence in the State Senate was increased by the stand he took.

At the beginning of the war he was made the mustering officer for Kentucky, and he mustered into the United States service the soldiers enlisted under the first calls. He was a close friend and adviser of the military officers in command in Kentucky, and his influence was very great upon the Union sentiment throughout the State.

In 1864 he became Attorney-General of the United States in Lincoln's Cabinet, in which office he continued until 1866, when the political difference between himself and Andrew Johnson led him to resign.

In 1866 he presided over the Convention of Southern Unionists in Philadelphia which protested against the policy of Andrew Johnson. In 1868 he received the vote of the Kentucky delegation in the National Republican Convention for the office of Vice-President on the ticket with General Grant.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1872 and 1876, and each time served on the Committee of Resolutions. He favored the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution and the reconstruction measures.

Upon his retirement from the Cabinet in 1866, he entered at once upon his law practice in Louisville and continued to be an active worker until his death, 1887. His distinguished ability caused him to receive employment in many important cases, which gave him constant and profitable occupation. In 1872 he became professor in the Louisville Law School, which position he had formerly filled from 1856 to 1858. He loved to teach law and loved the companionship of young men. He often talked about the students, detailing the fine traits of promising young men. His kindness to the students and young lawyers was proverbial. He would put aside any business to talk to them and render them assistance.

His patience and equanimity of temper were perfect. I was intimately associated with him more than twenty years, and I never saw him get angry with anybody or about

anything. He did not allow even the most vexatious matters to annoy or worry him. He was a constant reader of law books. He read books of reports and would annotate on the margins with his pencil. He loved the old law writers, especially Chitty.

He enjoyed reading all good literature. He was particularly fond of Cervantes, Dean Swift, Sterne, Montaigne, Gibbon, Plutarch (morals), Milton (prose works), Shakespeare, Burns, and especially the Bible. He said the historical books of the Old Testament were by far the best of all historical compositions. He never became tired of reading these books. He could turn instantly to favorite passages, and loved to read them aloud. When he did so his eye would kindle, and he would show the intense pleasure it gave him. He had very tender sensibilities, and when reading a pathetic passage his fine rich voice would become tremulous and tears would fill his eyes. A well-known illustration of this was in reading the story of *Le Fevre*, by Sterne.

As a speaker he had many of the finest qualities. He was clear and strong in his statement. His sound judgment showed itself and his manner carried conviction. He was never prolix and did not repeat himself; all he said was directly to the point, and he stopped when he had said what was important. He never spoke without commanding the entire attention of all present.

Whatever he wrote was concise. He had the faculty of expressing himself with great brevity, clearness and precision.

His appearance was striking. It commanded respect at once. His stature was medium, but he carried himself well. He was always well dressed, wore full beard and had a custom of wearing a flower on his coat.

He had the entire confidence of every one who knew him. He was respected and admired by all, and those who knew him best became warmly attached to him. It is remarkable that a man of such positive character should have enjoyed the good-will of every one to the extent he did.

He had a religious nature and great respect for religion.

He loved religious conversation, and among his friends was Rev. Dr. Humphrey, who often came to his office and talked with him. He also talked on such subjects with his brother Smith, whom he respected as much as he loved, but his views were of an independent order and he never united with any church.

He had a warm affection for all his brothers and sisters and their families, and others of his kin. He was the originator of the family reunions at Louisville, and was always present. He was fond of dancing, and would enter into all the sports of the young people at the family picnics with as much heartiness as any of them.

He loved to go on fishing excursions, and went often with his brother, J. Smith Speed, and others.

He was a very successful and prosperous man in his business. Though extremely liberal with his money, he accumulated a handsome fortune.

The last twenty years of his life he lived at a country place about two and one-half miles eastwardly from the city of Louisville, driving into the city every day in his buggy. This life kept him in vigorous health up to his last year, when he began to fail. About a year before his death he made an argument in the Sherley will case, of about four hours' length, and it was regarded as the best effort of his life.

Less than two months before his death he attended a meeting of the Society of the Loyal Legion, of which he was a member, at Cincinnati, when he responded to a toast to Abraham Lincoln. This was the last work he attempted.

He died June 25, 1887, at his country home, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery. A handsome monument marks his resting place.

BAR MEMORIAL.

Upon the death of James Speed the lawyers of Louisville adopted a memorial which was a beautiful and just tribute. It has the additional interest of having been prepared by one to whom Mr. Speed was tenderly attached. When he was a partner of Henry Pirtle, as stated, Mr. Pirtle named

one of his sons James Speed, and not long after Mr. Speed named one of his sons Henry Pirtle. Mr. Pirtle's son, James Speed Pirtle, followed in the footsteps of his honored father, and has risen to be one of the most distinguished lawyers of Louisville, and the memorial was prepared by him, from which the following extracts are made:

“The man, in memory of whom we have met to-day, was so modest that eulogy to the extent of his merits would be displeasing to him, but he so valued the love of his friends that the expression of our regard would be grateful to him.

“In remembrance of his talents and his virtues his brethren of the bar, joining with the people of the State and the Nation, in the simple language of truth record our respect, admiration and affection for the great dead. * * * * *

“The history of James Speed increases the pride of the lawyer in his profession; his character deepens respect for human nature. That simplicity which marked him he carried into the highest station. In every place he filled he brought to bear all the powers of his mind and the honesty of his character, taking up easily and naturally the severe toils and cares of State with the same alacrity as the humblest duties of life. Having attained a most exalted position in his profession at a time to test his qualities to the utmost, and having sustained himself with distinction, he came back to his work among his old associates with his affections as warm, his tastes as pure, his habits as simple as in youth. His ambition was unselfish, and success never unduly elated him. He had the temperament and mind of a philosopher, viewing life from a high point and regarding man, in the dignity of his nature, as the grandest of God's works. His studies and thoughts were much turned to the contemplation of moral questions. He considered himself fortunate in having had so much prosperity, and met the ills of life, which come to all alike, as something to be borne with calmness, as becomes a man. Nothing embittered him. His temper was sweet, but that in no wise detracted from his firmness and resolution. His business associates kept their regard for him to the end. He was conciliatory and never self-seeking. His last thought would be his own wishes and interest. His was a sympathetic and refined nature; he loved music, poetry and flowers; in the trees, the flowing stream, the growing plants of his country home he found companionship in solitude. He loved the society and conversation of his friends, of children and of those near and dear to him. The weak and oppressed, the needy and friendless found in him a friend and protector.

“The character of Mr. Speed was so attractive that young and old, and of all ranks and conditions, were drawn to him and gave him

their fullest confidence. It is pleasant to dwell upon his virtues, to speak well of one of whom the truth is the highest praise.

"At the bar his most striking qualities were judgment, common sense, candor and fairness, united with fine business capacity. He seemed more anxious to have justice done than to prevail in his case, maintaining only such principles as he believed to be the law, and having great power of logic and learning to present them strongly, he would stand or fall by the correctness of his positions. With the court and the jury his integrity of character gave him deserved weight, and added to the influence of his persuasive eloquence and reasoning. He had a captivating manner and an unsurpassed capacity for presenting the facts of the case clearly and strongly, with an intermixture of caustic comment and illustration at once convincing and entertaining. His fame as a lawyer rests upon the work he did in the State and Federal courts during a half century of practice, his wise counseling in his office and his services as Attorney-General of the United States. He was always a student, both of books and men, eminent in the practice in the common law and equity courts, and in the criminal courts also on great occasions. His great power was in careful thought and the application of original principles to questions under consideration. His arguments were short, close and confined to the leading points and stated with clearness and purity of diction in a strong, deliberate and careful manner. He had thought out what he had to say to a conclusion, and his sentences fell from his lips complete as if written.

"The life of James Speed was spent in industry, which won for him fortune and fame. He was the most distinguished man ever born in Jefferson county. He lived beyond the three score and ten years, with his intellect bright, his health good, his enjoyment of the society of his children and friends keen, and blessed by the respect and honor of the people among whom he had lived all his life. His end was peace. But a few days since he was in our midst, and the end came quickly. Such a life and such a death give nothing to regret. We grieve for ourselves, not for him.

"*Resolved*, That this memorial of James Speed be presented to the courts of this city, including the United States Circuit Court, with the request that it be spread upon their records, and a copy be delivered by the Secretary to the family of the deceased."

It would require a volume to set forth the splendid characteristics of James Speed and his great services, both in public and private station. A volume might also be filled with his writings, but space forbids to give more than the following extracts and letters.

He was a warm advocate of equal rights to all, and his influence in shaping the legislation of the country to this end was sensibly felt in the troublesome times immediately following the war. The following extract from one of his speeches is illustrative of the man as well as the period when it was delivered. In 1868, in a case pending before the Federal court at Louisville, where the validity of an act of the Kentucky Legislature was questioned on the ground that it was in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, he said :

“ If I stood here the advocate of the negro, I might insist that the wealth and comforts of the State have to a large extent been created by his labor; and may I not say his unrequited labor? For, as a rule, labor brings to the laborer means of his own; but the negro, after generations of toil, stands before us to-day as empty as the sluggard—poor to almost nakedness, and practically friendless—without land, without money to buy tools to work with, without a shelter he can call his own, without education, his ambition, spirit, and hope even, fettered by the memories and effects of slavery. I could plead for him that he is a human being with God-given feelings and capacities; I could show how he is despised by the thoughtless and oppressed by the lawless; and I could invoke for him from this court the protection of a just and impartial administration of the law, before which the rich and the poor, the white and the black, stand equal. But this is a controversy between white men. I stand here the advocate of justice and the Constitution. Where justice reigns under the Constitution, oppression is now unknown to any class or color. I would not have violated that equality in the social compact which the Constitution proclaims and seeks to guard. I would strike down the hand that would tear the now perfect bandage from the eyes of Justice. To-day the right of equal protection belongs to all, without distinction of race or color. It is now the office of the courts to enforce an equal law, and justice is too sacred to be confused by the illusions of color or awed by the frowns of prejudice.”

The following is an extract from an address made at the decoration of soldiers' graves at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, May 30, 1875. Dr. J. J. Speed said these words were worthy to be printed on silk :

“ The men who sleep beneath this sod and whose memories we this day celebrate died in open war; no private feud or personal feeling impelled them to the death-struggle. At the call of their country

and in obedience to law they went to do battle against men they did not personally know and against whom they had no private animosity. They were moved alone by the sense of public duty. In looking upon their graves let it be remembered that they gave their lives in obedience to law, and so let it ever be borne in mind that their survivors should with cheerful alacrity yield a like obedience to the law which comes with peace proclaimed. There was war which made men public enemies who at heart loved and cherished each other; but it was only as public enemies that they were at enmity. Now we have peace, and the law of peace is mutual forgiveness, confidence, friendship and affection. The same authority that ordered war has now commanded peace. The command is addressed alike to victor and vanquished, and a true sense of moral duty demands a like obedience from a whole united people.

“The desire of the people is for peace. Private friendships, love for our kindred and fellow men, and all the interlacings of human interests which spread like a network over our whole land—all cry out for peace. Around us we see what nature has done. Within this inclosure, in almost undistinguishable dust, lie the Federal and the Confederate dead. The grass is as green, the flowers as beautiful upon the one as the other. We should heed this lesson from these graves, and as nature is ever in harmony with herself, if we could hear the voices of the spiritual bodies which have risen from this dust and are now hovering over us, there would come to our ears one sweet song of peace. Thus from beneath this earth and from above the earth, there comes to us upon the earth the lesson and the song of peace.”

The following letters were written to the author of this book. They have been carefully treasured, and they are now published that others may derive benefit from them and appreciate the lofty qualities of mind and heart of the distinguished writer, who, amid the duties of a high office, found time to write these letters with his own hand to a law student:

“WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

“DEAR THOMAS: If you have decided to attend the law school next winter, which I would advise you to do, then read no law till you go there. An instructor is more needed at the beginning of your professional studies than at any other time. Your summer can be more profitably spent in studying history. Read Gibbon’s Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire; then Hallam’s Middle Ages and Robinson’s Charles V. Do not simply read, but study them and study them closely; not to know who reigned in such a year, when

and where great battles were fought and thousands of human beings slaughtered, but that you may have a good idea of the frame-work of society in the past. Gibbon's is certainly the greatest history ever yet written. From his work you will learn the causes and progress of the decline of a very high order of civilization. Hallam brings you through the gloom that followed the extinction of the Roman lights. Robertson, in his introduction and history, will show how, by little and little, order was adduced from chaos.

" You should of course read, and with great care, Bancroft's History of the United States. That will teach you how our American institutions were planted, grew and were molded into their present shape. It seems to me you can not do more than this during the summer. Of course your whole time will not be engrossed with these books, or rather your reading will not be exclusively in them; some of your time must be given to light literature. In that you must consult your own peculiar taste. I can prescribe your *work*. Your pleasures must be of your own selection. That they will be instructive as well as pleasing I am sure.

" A great calamity has fallen upon our nation. We are severely tried, but the nation and our institutions will live. The destiny of this people and our Government were not bound up in the life of the greatest and best man I ever knew.

" Your affectionate cousin,

" JAMES SPEED."

" ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
" WASHINGTON, January 27, 1866. }

" DEAR THOMAS: I received your letter of the 11th of January by due course of mail, and though much interested in the subject-matter, have not had time until now to give it a thought.

" I am, dear Thomas, exceedingly anxious that you should pursue the profession of your choice. I think the necessity you are under of turning your attention to another business for a short time will not be in the way of your ultimate success. There is nothing of greater advantage to a lawyer than a large experience in the practical affairs of life. The study of law can probably be more beneficially carried on with this experience than without it.

" As to what you should do when your money gives out, my notion is that teaching is the best business for you. While teaching you can still pursue your profession, or if you have a distaste for that line of life, then I would advise you to take a position as clerk in some mercantile establishment, which would give you practical ideas that would be very useful in your professional life.

" Until you come to the practice of your profession you can not be made to understand how closely allied is the business of a lawyer to

that of a merchant. The principles upon which merchandise is conducted in all the civilized countries of the world—nay, as far as I can learn, in China also—are pure principles of equity as laid down in the most approved authors. Those principles are more clearly apprehended and permanently fixed in the memory in the practical life of a merchant than in the closest life of a lawyer. We are all well. I am most truly your friend and relative,

JAMES SPEED."

James Speed was married in 1841 to Jane Cochran, daughter of John Cochran, of Louisville. She was a sister of Gavin H. and Arch. Cochran, of Louisville, and her sister Margaret married the distinguished Unitarian minister, Rev. J. H. Heywood.

The children of James Speed:

1. John.
2. Henry Pirtle.
3. Charles.
4. Breckinridge.
5. James.
6. Joshua.

JOHN SPEED, son of James Speed and Jane Cochran, was born, 1842, in Louisville. He was graduated at the Louisville High School, and became a clerk in a bank first in Louisville and then in Chicago, where he and his cousin, James B. Speed, worked in the banking house of Badger & Co. The war coming on, both the young men entered the Union service. John Speed enlisted as a private in the 9th Kentucky Cavalry. His intelligence and capacity caused him to be quickly promoted, being made Second Lieutenant in August, 1862. He served, with his regiment, under General Nelson against Kirby Smith in the Richmond, Ky., campaign. He was on General C. C. Gilbert's staff in the battle of Perryville. He also served on General Nelson's staff, and a short time on the staff of General Rosecrans. In May, 1863, he was made Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General. He then served on Division staff in the Army of the Cumberland. During the Atlanta campaign and march to the sea he was on the staff of Major-General W. T. Ward, General Butterfield and others. In

April, 1865, he was made paymaster, with the rank of major. He resigned June, 1865. His personal gallantry and valuable services were distinctly recognized by the commanding Generals in the West, Buell, Rosecrans and Sherman. After the war, whenever General Sherman would meet any of the Louisville family he would inquire, "How is John?"

After the war John Speed went into business as dealer in plumbing and gas-fitting supplies. The business proving unprofitable, he gave it up and entered the law practice, and is now one of the most successful practitioners at the Louisville bar, his partner being Thomas Speed, the author of this book.

In 1864 he was married to Aurore Combe, of Owensboro, Ky. Their children were James, Shippen and John. John died.

HENRY P. SPEED, son of James Speed, after graduation in the High School at Louisville, studied law in the Louisville Law School and at Harvard. During the war he was paymaster's clerk. Afterward he was in partnership with his brother John in the business of plumbing and gas-fitting supplies, in which business he is still engaged with the house of M. J. Duffy & Co., Louisville. He displayed, from his youth, a naturally bright, quick intellect and great ready wit, and is now a man of the most excellent business capacity and qualifications.

He married Mrs. Lizzie Goldbach, of Louisville. They have no children.

CHARLES SPEED, son of James Speed, inherited the home place where his father lived the latter years of his life, and now makes it his home.

He married Eliza Homire, daughter of John Homire, of Louisville. Their children are Jennie, Bessie, Helen, Hugh, Eliza.

BRECKINRIDGE SPEED, son of James Speed, studied civil engineering and is now located in Wichita, Kan., as resident engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He married Lizzie McGoodwin, of Princeton, Ky. Their children are Preston, Forrester and David.

JAMES SPEED, JR., son of James Speed, was educated for the law, being a graduate of the Louisville Law School, and studied with his father, and for a time practiced in partnership with his father. Not liking the profession, he turned his attention to business, and is now engaged with the Louisville Trust Company.

He married Hattie Morton, daughter of Henry Morton, who was a brother of the well-known publisher and dealer in books, John P. Morton, of Louisville. They have two children, Nellie and Hallie.

JOSHUA F. SPEED, youngest son of James Speed, lives in Grand Rapids, Mich., engaged in the furniture business. The maiden name of his wife was Anna Granger. They have one child: Granger.

MRS. PEACHY W. PEAY.

Peachy Walker Speed, daughter of Judge John Speed, was born at the Farmington homestead, May 4, 1813. She married Mr. Austin Peay, of Louisville, who died in 1850. She died January 18, 1891. Mr. Peay was a prosperous business man, intellectual and accomplished, possessing many of the finest qualities, with promise of great usefulness. He was cut off in the prime of his life. He was the son of John Peay, who was a native of Virginia, and came to Kentucky with his mother, Mildred Turner Peay, who, with a large family of children, made her home, nearly a century ago, at a country place in Jefferson county about a mile from the mouth of Harrod's creek. Shortly before the removal of this family to Kentucky the father of John Peay, whose name was Austin Peay, died. John Peay was an intelligent, refined and courtly gentleman, and his son, Austin, who married Peachy W. Speed, inherited these qualities.

After his death Mrs. Peay lived at the Farmington homestead for some years, and then in the city of Louisville the remainder of her life. She was a very splendid woman, beautiful in youth, always handsome and striking looking. Her extraordinary intellectual power was recog-

nized by all who knew her. She had a bright and cheerful disposition which did not grow old, and she was greatly endeared to her family and friends. The children of Mrs. Peay:

1. George N.
2. J. Speed, died unmarried.
3. Eliza.

GEORGE N. PEAY married Ella Keats, younger sister of the wife of his uncle, Philip Speed. She was a daughter of George Keats and niece of John Keats, the English poet. She was unusually beautiful and greatly beloved by all.

Their children: Emily, Austin, Alice, Minnie, Ella, Speed, Ward; the latter died young.

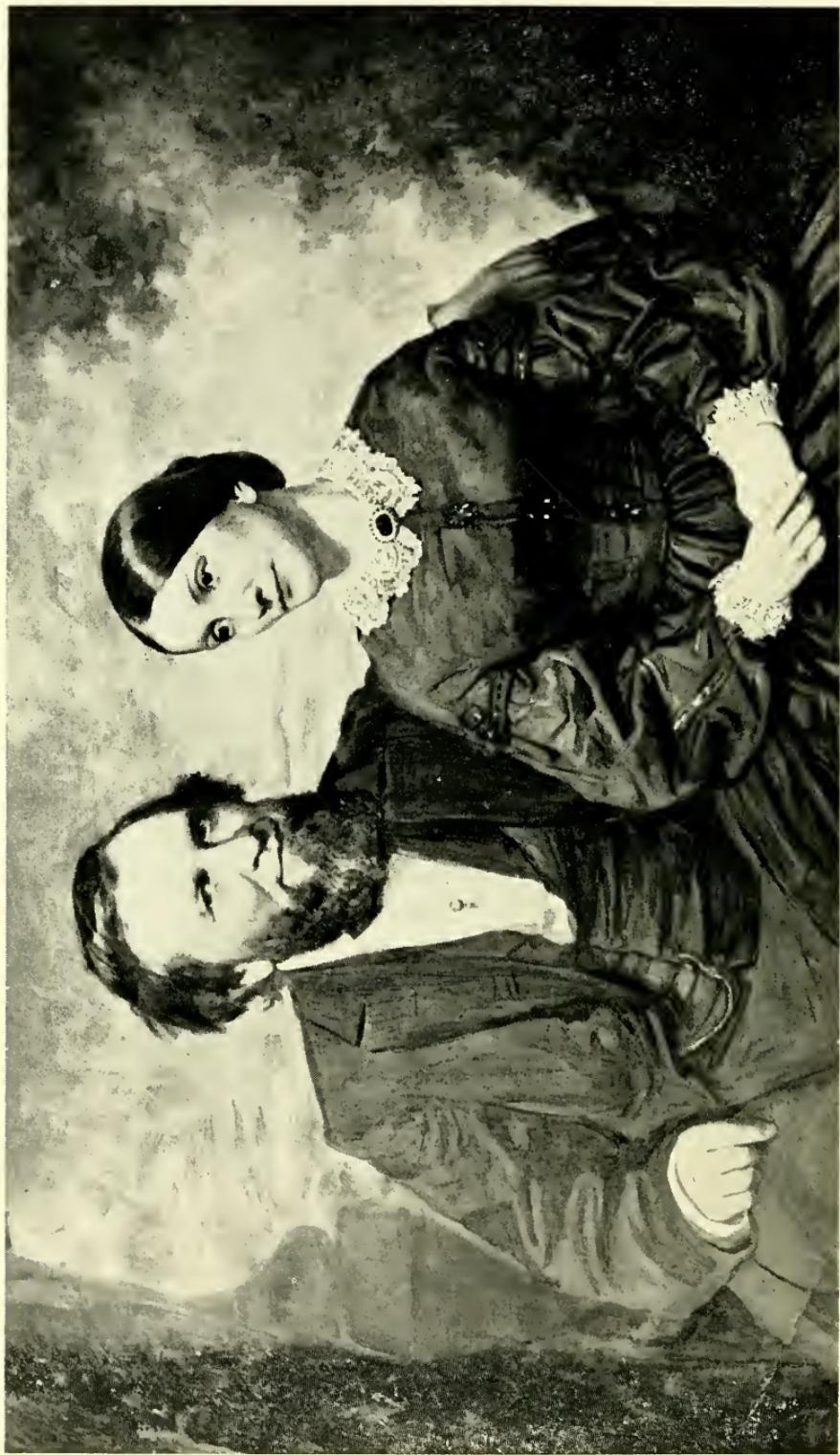
Emily married E. C. Hull, a business man of Louisville, associated with the firm of Cannon & Byers.

Their children: Roy Clinton, died; George Keats, John, Peachy.

Alice married Dr. Samuel A. Hartwell, of Louisville. She is a woman of extraordinary beauty and lovely character.

Ella married David Van Alstine, a civil engineer, and lives in New Orleans. They have one child, Ward.

J. SPEED PEAY was educated in the schools at Louisville, and was an extremely popular young man when the Civil war called the youth and manhood of the country to arms. In response he promptly entered the Union service as captain in the 3d Kentucky Cavalry. After the war he was for a number of years clerk of the Common Pleas Court in Louisville, and had the reputation of being the most popular and efficient officer who had held that position. He afterward was elected and repeatedly re-elected a justice in his district of the city, which position he filled till his death. He was a strikingly handsome man, and had a most pleasing manner. He was esteemed by all, and his death was greatly lamented. He died April 15, 1889. He was never married.



JOSHUA F. SPEED AND WIFE.
From an oil picture painted by Healey, in possession of Mrs. Joshua F. Speed, of Louisville.

ELIZA PEAY, daughter of Mrs. Peachy W. Peay, married Colonel John H. Ward.

Their children are Herman, Ossian and Hardin.

Colonel Ward was a young lawyer of Greensburg, Ky., when the Civil war came on. He entered the service at once and became colonel of the 27th Kentucky Infantry. The first colonel of this regiment was Charles D. Pennebaker, who was a warm friend of the Speed family, and the adjutant of the regiment was James B. Speed.

Colonel Ward was the son of Major General William T. Ward, one of the most distinguished officers furnished by the State of Kentucky in the Civil war. General Ward was also a soldier in the Mexican war.

After the war Colonel John H. Ward practiced law in Louisville. He was appointed Register in Bankruptcy, which office he held as long as the bankrupt law was in force. Since that time he has practiced his profession, and is now President of the Louisville Title Company. Colonel Ward and Eliza Peay Ward both possess unusual gifts and cultivation. Endowed by nature with rare intellectual powers, they have added the accomplishments which come from a wide range of reading and extensive travel, and their own qualities in this respect are not only inherited by their children, but are also displayed in their education and training.

JOSHUA FRY SPEED.

Joshua F. Speed, son of Judge John Speed and Lucy G. Fry, was born November 14, 1814. He was well educated in the schools of Jefferson county and under the tuition of Joshua Fry, and at St. Joseph's College at Bardstown. After leaving college he spent between two and three years as a clerk in the wholesale store of Wm. H. Pope, then the largest mercantile establishment in Louisville. After this he spent seven years of his life as a merchant in Springfield, Ill. At Springfield he became an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglass, Colonel John Hardin, Colonel Baker, General Shields, Judge Gillespie, Nathaniel Pope and others. It is noticeable that he preferred associates of this kind. From his boyhood he

regarded life with a serious, business-like gravity, which led him to seek the companionship of young men of like disposition or those older than himself. His life at Springfield furnished many incidents which he was fond of relating. Often in after-years his memory would recur to that period, and he would tell his experiences as a country merchant in his crisp, narrative style, half playful, half serious, so as to charm all who heard him.

The incident which led to the close friendship between Mr. Lincoln and Joshua Speed has been often related. It will be given here in Joshua Speed's own words, as he wrote them in his lecture on Abraham Lincoln. He says:

"It was in the spring of 1837, and on the very day that he obtained his license, that our intimate acquaintance began. He had ridden into town on a borrowed horse, with no earthly property save a pair of saddle-bags containing a few clothes. I was a merchant at Springfield and kept a large country store, embracing dry goods, groceries, hardware, books, medicines, bed clothes, mattresses, in fact, everything that the country needed. Lincoln came into the store with his saddle-bags on his arm. He said he wanted to buy the furniture for a single bed. The mattress, blankets, sheets, coverlid and pillow, according to the figure made by me, would cost seventeen dollars. He said that was perhaps cheap enough, but, small as the sum was, he was unable to pay it, but if I would credit him till Christmas and his experiment as a lawyer was a success he would pay then, saying in the saddest tone, 'if I fail in this I do not know that I can ever pay you.' As I looked up at him I thought then and I think now that I never saw a sadder face.

"I said to him: 'You seem to be so much pained at contracting so small a debt, I think I can suggest a plan by which you can avoid the debt and at the same time attain your bed. I have a large room with a double bed up stairs which you are very welcome to share with me.'

"'Where is your room?' said he.

"'Up stairs,' said I, pointing to a pair of winding stairs which led from the store to my room.

"He took his saddle-bags on his arm, went up stairs, set them down on the floor and came down with a changed countenance. Beaming with pleasure, he exclaimed: 'Well, Speed, I am moved.'"

While in Illinois he took a lively interest in public affairs and assisted in editing a newspaper. He returned to Kentucky from Springfield in the year 1842 and engaged in

farming for about nine years. He was married February 15, 1842, to Fanny Henning, a sister of James W. Henning, and he and Mr. Henning afterward were partners. From 1851, until his death in 1882, he and Mr. Henning were associated together as real estate agents, and the firm of Henning & Speed became one of the best known in Louisville. The two partners were admirably suited to each other. Mr. Henning possessed an unequaled knowledge of the real estate in the city and county, and Joshua Speed had no superior as a financier. The public records show the large interests intrusted to their care by wills, deeds of trust and appointments by the courts.

Joshua Speed became the manager of a great many estates, and the uniform testimony of all was in praise of his ability and fidelity. He gave his personal attention to all business entrusted to him. No one knew better how to invest money or better how to buy and sell property. His skill and judgment not only built up for himself a great estate, but it was put forth also to the best advantage for the benefit of all whose interests were in his care.

In 1861 his whole heart was in the cause of the Union, and his intimate acquaintance with President Lincoln enabled him to exert all his ability in the interest of the Union cause. His acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln in Illinois led Mr. Lincoln to make a visit to the old Farmington home some years prior to the war. This gave him a general acquaintance with the family at Louisville, and he formed a strong attachment for them all. Soon after he was elected President he sent a large photograph of himself to Joshua Speed's mother with these words written upon it: "To Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, from whose pious hand I received an Oxford Bible twenty years ago."

Mr. Lincoln wished to have Joshua Speed in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, but he declined to take the place. Afterward his brother, James Speed, was made Attorney-General.

During the war Joshua Speed's life was very active. Kentucky was a very important field of military operations, and President Lincoln, as well as the officers of the army,

depended much upon Joshua Speed's knowledge of the situation and his judgment. He made many trips to Washington, and was intrusted with many important and delicate missions.

In Perrin's History of Kentucky the part concerning the Civil war period was written by Colonel G. C. Kniffin, who served in the war on the staff of General Thomas. Colonel Kniffin says this concerning Joshua F. Speed:

In a recent interview with General Sherman he related to the writer the following:

"Some time after I had superseded General Anderson in command of the Department, I one day confided to Hon. Joshua F. Speed, a true-hearted Union man of Louisville, the embarrassments under which I labored, soundly berating the War Department which had placed me in command while it withheld the means necessary to make my force effective. 'What do you want?' said Mr. Speed. 'Everything,' said I, 'arms, wagons, tents, bread and meat, money and a competent staff.' 'Name what you want on paper,' said Mr. Speed, 'and give it to me.' I did as requested and handed it over. Nothing more was seen of Mr. Speed for several days, when he entered my room and handed me copies of orders directing Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain H. C. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence, to report to me for duty. The order directed Colonel Swords to draw for present needs \$100,000. He also had a copy of an order drawn by President Lincoln himself upon the advance department for 10,000 Springfield rifles of the latest design. 'How is this,' I exclaimed, 'that more attention is paid to the requests of you, a citizen, than of me, a general in the army? You had better take command here.' 'I can explain it,' said Mr. Speed."

Here the book contains the incident already narrated of the beginning of the intimacy between himself and Mr. Lincoln in Illinois, and concludes:

"Mr. Lincoln lived with me long enough for me to love and admire him, and to watch his upward course with certainty that it would not stop short of the White House, and I was not surprised when he reached it. I took your memoranda and went to Washington. I immediately called on the President and made known our wants in Kentucky. He couplied readily with every request I made, and the only mistake you made, General, was in not asking for more."

The following words from General Finnell, Adjutant-General of Kentucky during the war, are very expressive :

“His position was peculiar. Without at any time an office, civil or military, he was the trusted confidant, adviser and counselor of both the civil and military authorities of the State and nation all through the rebellion. He was a man of few words, often painfully reticent, never in a hurry, never disconcerted ; he seemed intuitively to know the right thing to do and the right time to do it. His compensation was found alone in the consciousness of duty performed. He uniformly declined to receive pay for any time or effort he was asked to give to the cause of his country.”

From the close of the war until his death he devoted himself to his business, and was one of the most important citizens of Louisville.

In 1867 he purchased a beautiful tract of land near the city, being a portion of the old Farmington tract, and there built a residence and beautified the place with trees, shrubbery and flowers. There he and his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, lived over again, amid rural scenes, the earlier years of their married life.

With his ability as a business man he united other striking qualities. He was very public-spirited and engaged in many enterprises affecting the public welfare. He was also fond of reading and a lover of good literature. The following extract from a letter to his wife gives an idea of the vein of poetic sentiment which was well known to those who knew him intimately :

“Last evening as I sat upon the porch watching the sun set, as we usually do, I thought of you and wished for you. Old Sol sank to rest in the arms of night so grandly, giving some new beauty with each expiring ray. It seemed as though the clouds had more beautiful phantasms of every shape and form, like bridesmaids and bride-groomis, waiting in graceful attendance upon the wedding of day and night, than I ever saw before. Night, like the blushing bride, was coy and shy, and gave evidence of her modesty in her blushing cheeks, while day, like a gallant knight who had won his spurs upon the bloody battle-field in the heady current of the fight, had done his duty, laid aside his helmet and his spear, and approached his bride in the rich and beautiful garb of a lover. The wedding over, the stars came out, like guests invited to the feast, and, I suppose,

kept up the carousal till dawn of day. I retired, and give no further report."

In 1876, with his wife and his sister, Mrs. Breckinridge, he made a visit to the Pacific coast, and after his return he prepared and delivered two lectures, one describing this visit and giving his impressions of California, the other being his Recollections of Abraham Lincoln. Each one showed his qualities of great intellectual strength mingled with the humorous and poetic.

He was very fond of his brothers and sisters and their children, and they all in turn regarded him with the greatest love and admiration. He had no children, but his kindness and gentleness to children was most striking. Some of his nieces or nephews were nearly always inmates of his home.

He united with the Methodist Episcopal church near the close of his life. He was always a believer in the Christian religion, and said he believed in the Bible, not because he understood it, but because he believed it was God's Word ; that could he understand it as he did other books, he would not believe it was God's Word.

His health began to fail in 1881, and he spent the winter of 1881-2 in Nassau. Returning, he died May 29, 1882.

His wife, Fannie Henning Speed, belonged to one of the best Virginia families, and her ancestors came to Kentucky and settled near Louisville in the pioneer days. One of the family in Virginia was the distinguished author of "Henning's Statistics of Virginia." Her many virtues have made her greatly beloved by all who know her.

WILLIAM P. SPEED.

William P. Speed, son of Judge John Speed and Lucy G. Fry, was born at the Farmington homestead in Jefferson county, Ky. He was well educated, as all his brothers and sisters were. He was married early in life to Margaret D. Phillips, an elder sister of Susan Phillips, who became the wife of his brother, J. Smith Speed. She did not live long, and died without children.

William P. Speed afterward married Mary Ellen Shall-



WILLIAM P. SPEED.

From a crayon in possession of his son, James B. Speed, of Louisville.

cross, of Louisville, a daughter of Captain John Shallcross, prominent and well known in Louisville, and whose descendants constitute one of the leading families of the city.

Of this marriage was born James B. Speed, a sketch of whom will be given.

William P. Speed removed from Louisville to Boonville, Mo., and was again married to Ardell Hutchinson.

The children of this marriage were two, Austin P. and Laura.

William P. Speed continued to reside at Boonville, Mo., until his death, June 28, 1863. He was a man of first-class ability, having great natural quickness of intellect. He was exceedingly bright and jovial in his temperament, and combined with this disposition he had a strong, intelligent judgment. His early death prevented his coming to that greater prominence to which his talents would have inevitably carried him had his life been prolonged.

The following is an extract from the obituary notice at the time of his death in a Boonville paper:

“William P. Speed died at Boonville, Mo., June 28, 1863. In his large and variously endowed nature were happily combined qualities and capacities which made him one of the most delightful companions and mauliest of men, keen perceptions, flashing wit, rich, racy humor, as genial as it was original; warm, tender affections with principles deep and immovable; with filial piety that united the memory of the departed with the presence of the remaining parent in loving reverence; with open, frank affection for brothers and sisters, devotion to wife and children.”

JAMES BRECKINRIDGE SPEED, son of William P. Speed, was educated in the schools at Louisville, and first engaged in business as a bank clerk in Louisville. He went to Chicago with his cousin, John Speed, and they were both clerks in the banking house of Badger & Co. Both entered the Union service at the outbreak of the war, Jas. B. Speed becoming the adjutant of the 27th Kentucky Infantry, of which Charles D. Pennebaker was First Colonel; afterward it was commanded by Colonel John H. Ward. He saw service with this regiment in all the campaigns in the West, remaining with it until the spring of 1865. He then went

into business in Louisville. His remarkable capacity for business was at once recognized, and he has steadily progressed until his standing is such that it may be said he never had a superior in the city of Louisville.

He is the president of various large corporate enterprises, among them the Louisville Cement Company and the Louisville Street Railway System and the Ohio Valley Telephone Company. He is director in various others, including banks, besides being the head of the firms of J. B. Speed & Co., dealers in cement, lime, salt, etc., and Byrne & Speed, dealers in coal. Any one of these enterprises would tax the powers of an ordinary man, but he has the capacity to take active management of them all with singular success. In addition to these labors he attends not only to his own private estate, which is very large, but to others intrusted to his care as trustee.

With a steady energy and a strong intellect he has built up enormous business enterprises, given employment to thousands of persons, and everything in which he engages is solidly founded. He is entirely devoid of every semblance of ostentation, and generous with his means without a thought of publicity. With all his devotion to business he finds time to travel for health and pleasure in this country and abroad; is social in his nature, and has a warm attachment for his friends and those allied to him by the ties of kinship.

In 1867 he was married to Cora Coffin, daughter of Mr. Geo. W. Coffin, of Cincinnati.

Their children are Olive, William and Douglas Breckinridge. Douglas died young.

AUSTIN P. SPEED, son of William P. Speed, married Susan P. Jeter.

Their children: Lloyd J., William P., Stella M., Cora J., Mary J., Laura E., Susan P.

Austin P. Speed died July 8, 1889.

LAURA T. SPEED, daughter of William P. Speed, married John S. Elliott.

Their children are Ruth B. and John S.

SUSAN F. DAVIS.

Susan Fry Speed, daughter of Judge John Speed, married Benjamin O. Davis, of Louisville, June 5, 1838. He was born on Dorchester Heights, near Boston, June 3, 1806. His father was Edward Davis, who was of Puritan stock and was born in Boston. He was captain of a merchant vessel trading in the Mediterranean Sea. His mother was Eliza Outram, from New England. Ben. O. Davis was the youngest of eleven children. He was three years old at the time of his father's death. He came to Louisville when twenty-five years old, and was at first a clerk in the business house of W. H. Pope. He afterward became a partner, and the firm was Pope, Davis & Co. Afterward B. O. Davis became a commission merchant, first in partnership with Charles Gallagher, and then with J. Smith Speed, the brother of his wife, under the firm name of Davis & Speed. He died suddenly March 15, 1861.

The children of B. O. Davis and Susan Speed Davis, his wife, were :

1. Eliza Julia Speed, died unmarried.
2. Lucy Gilmer.
3. John Speed.
4. Katherine Wendell.
5. Edward.
6. Joshua Fry Speed, died unmarried.
7. Mary, died unmarried.
8. Jane Lewis.

LUCY GILMER DAVIS married J. EDWARD HARDY, of Louisville. The Hardy family came from England. The greater number settled in Virginia, but one branch located in New England.

Nathaniel Hardy was born in Bradford, Mass., May 24, 1795. He came to Louisville about 1825, and engaged in the hardware and iron business.

The maternal grandfather of J. Edward Hardy was John Howard, a descendant of the Norfolk family, of England. His ancestors came to America, and he was born in Mary-

land. He came to Kentucky and purchased a farm adjoining Judge John Speed, in Jefferson county. His daughter, Charlotte Howard, and Nathaniel Hardy, were married March 22, 1831, and their only child, J. Edward Hardy was born Nov. 5, 1834. He and Lucy Gilmer Davis were married June 18, 1861. Their children, living, are :

1. Lottie.
2. Lucy.
3. William.
4. Kate.
5. Eliza.
6. Lewis.
7. Frank.

The above Lottie Hardy married Charles P. Robinson, of Louisville, a son of R. A. Robinson.

The above Lucy Hardy married Tarlton C. Hobbs, of Anchorage, Jefferson county, Ky., a son of Edward D. Hobbs. They have one child, Mary Craig.

JOHN SPEED DAVIS, son of Susan F. Davis, married Lou McDonald. He was a business man in Louisville. He died, leaving one son, Benjamin O.

EDWARD DAVIS, son of Mrs. Susan F. Davis, was born July 7, 1845. He was educated in the schools of Louisville. February, 1860, he entered the office of Crittenden & Gault, coal merchants, as clerk and book-keeper. Subsequently was clerk in the post-office till September, 1862, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant 5th Kentucky Cavalry, and immediately made aid-de-camp to Brigadier-General R. W. Johnson, commanding second division, right wing, Army of the Cumberland. He served with General Johnson through the Tullahoma and Chattanooga campaigns, engaged in the battles of Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 24 and 25, 1863, and Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863.

He reported at the United States Military Academy as cadet, October 20, 1863, his resignation of his volunteer commission being accepted by General Geo. H. Thomas, November 2, 1863. Graduated from Military Academy

June 17, 1867, and assigned as Second Lieutenant 3d United States Artillery.

In August, 1869, reported as aid-de-camp to General Philip St. George Cooke, commanding Department of the Cumberland, headquarters at Louisville, Ky., and in 1870, Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit; continued as aid to General Cooke, and Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of the Lakes.

May, 1875, reported for duty at the United States Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Va., and was graduated May 1, 1876. He was appointed Adjutant United States Artillery School, July, 1891.

Captain Edward Davis was married to Margaret J. Davis, daughter of Dr. A. McD. Davis, of Washington, D. C., September 18, 1867. Their children:

1. Alexander McDonald Davis. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, June, 1892.

2. Susan Speed Davis.

KATE DAVIS, daughter of Mrs. Susan F. Davis, married Dexter Hewitt, of Louisville. He is a business man of the highest character. His business is that of agricultural implements. He is greatly esteemed among the merchants and by those to whom he has become related by his marriage. For many years he has been vestryman of St. Paul's church, in Louisville.

The children of this marriage are Nettie, Leonard, Henry.

LEWIS ROGERS, daughter of Susan F. Davis, married Dr. Douglas Morton, of Louisville.

Dr. Morton was born in Virginia. He attended the Louisville Medical College, and upon taking his degree began the practice of medicine in Shelby county, Ky. He afterward came to Louisville and was associated with the distinguished physician, Dr. David Cummins, until Dr. Cummins' death. Dr. Morton's health was not good and he sought the milder climate of the South in the winter, still retaining, however, his home in Louisville. His strength gradually gave way, and he died May 26, 1892, in his forty-eighth year. He was

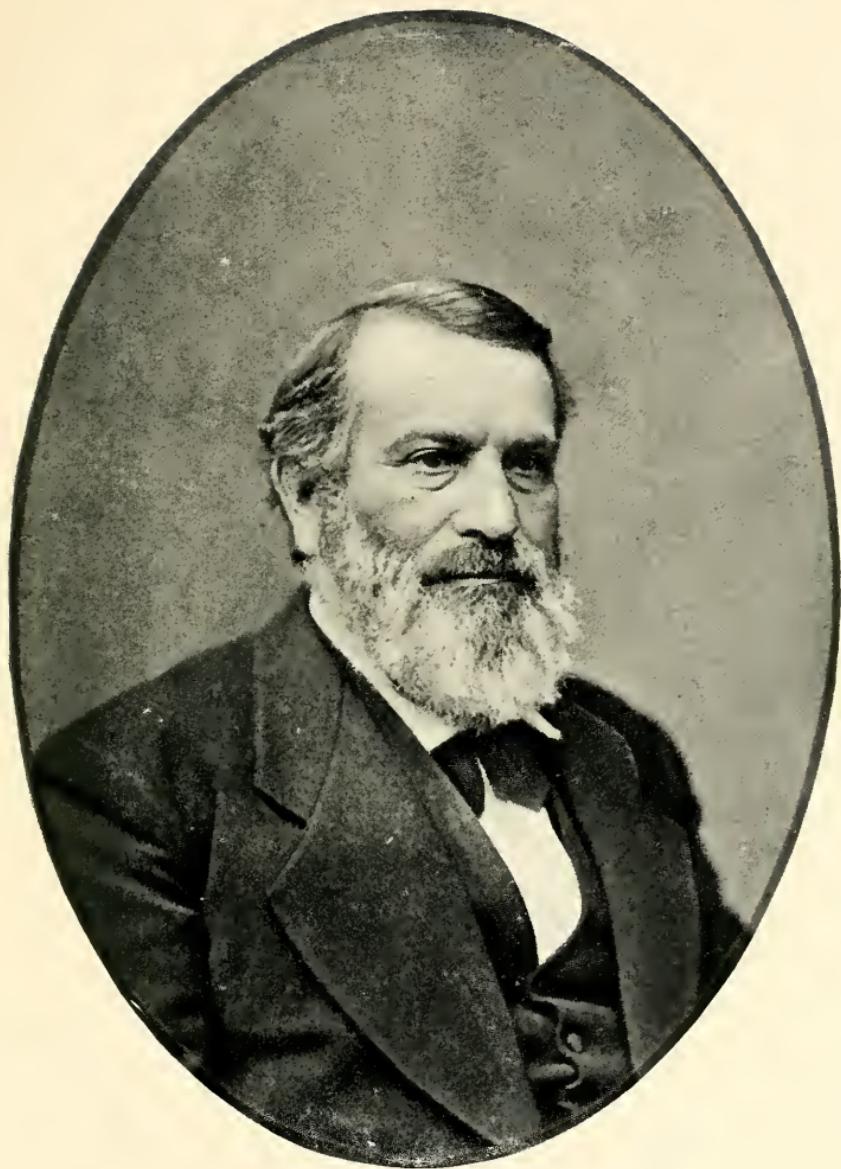
a fine physician, unusually accomplished, and took high rank in his profession, both as a practitioner and writer.

The children of this marriage: Edward, David, Outram, Lewis, Susan.

MAJOR PHILIP SPEED.

Philip Speed, son of Judge John Speed and Lucy Fry, was born at the old Farmington homestead, near Louisville, April 12, 1819. He married Emma Keats, a daughter of George Keats, a brother of the poet, John Keats. He lived some time on a farm adjoining the Farmington tract. At that time his sister, Mrs. Peay, lived at the old homestead, and his brother, Smith Speed, lived on the Breckinridge place, near by. A few years before the Civil war he moved into Louisville. He was a Unionist when the war came, and was made paymaster in the army with the rank of major. He led a very active life during this period, going wherever the troops were, and was often exposed to danger. His home was then in Louisville, on Walnut street, near Eighth. He afterward removed to First street, where he lived the remainder of his life. He had a large family, and all his children were remarkably bright and handsome. His wife was a woman of great culture and refinement. The children were exceedingly fond of their parents, and were made happy in their home by every reasonable indulgence. There was never a happier household. Major Speed was fond of his friends and loved to entertain. His house was admirably adapted for that purpose. The parlors and dining-room were unusually large, and often were filled. The army officers, during the war, found his house a delightful place to visit. Generals Sherman, Anderson, Buell, Nelson, and many others of lesser rank were often there.

In the latter part of the war period Major Speed was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue, and held the office a number of years. He was a model officer, giving entire satisfaction to the Government and making friends of all who had dealings with the office. Afterward he was engaged in business connected with the cement companies, being superintendent of the Western Cement Association, in which occupation he remained until his death. He took a lively



MAJOR PHILIP SPEED,
Of Louisville. From a photograph.

interest in the schools of Louisville, and held the office of school trustee for many years. He originated the manual training feature, which was afterward introduced. So much was he interested in this adjunct to the schools that he visited other places to observe its workings and brought instructors to Louisville to advocate its value. He had the benefit of an excellent early training, and kept himself well informed on all subjects by attentive reading. He wrote well and contributed frequently to the editorial column of the Louisville papers.

He had a decidedly social disposition. His friends were numerous and greatly attached to him. His manners were very kindly. He loved good cheer and amusements, and delighted in hearing and telling anecdotes.

He was a man of fine appearance, about medium height and well-rounded body. He carried himself erect, dressed well and was affable and pleasing in his manner.

In all the family reunions he took a leading part. He was very fond of his brothers and sisters, and they of him. His love for his own home was a marked characteristic. When not engaged in business he could always be found in the midst of his happy family circle. He played with the young people in all their games, took part in all their amusements and engaged in the dance with as great delight as any of them.

In his religious belief he was a Unitarian. He died suddenly November 1, 1882, and was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

The children of Philip Speed and Emma Keats Speed :

1. Mary Eliza.
2. George Keats.
3. Peachy Austine (called Tiny).
4. Ella Keats.
5. John Gilmer.
6. Alice Keats.
7. Fanny H.
8. Thomas Adams.
9. Florence.

MARY SPEED, daughter of Philip Speed, married Enos S. Tuley, September 11, 1866. Mr. Tuley has been connected with the Louisville post-office almost continuously since the year 1854. During the war he served some time in the pay department of the United States Army, from which he resigned in May, 1864, to accept the position of Assistant Postmaster, a position he still holds, and is one of the best known and most popular men in Louisville.

He was born in New Albany, Ind., March 25, 1836. He was the son of John W. and Phebe H. Tuley, grandson of Wm. Floyd and Jane Bell Tuley, of Jefferson county, Ky., and of Seth and Sally Crane Woodruff, of New Albany, Ind.; great grandson of Charles and Elizabeth Floyd Tuley, of Jefferson county, Ky.

The latter was a sister of Colonel John Floyd, of Virginia, of Revolutionary fame, and a Kentucky pioneer, being appointed by the Governor of Virginia as one of the surveying party to Kentucky, with William Preston. Colonel Floyd was one of the original Trustees of Louisville, and a companion of Daniel Boone. Was shot by Indians in ambush, April 12, 1783, about fourteen miles from Louisville, dying of his wounds. His will, stained with his blood, is in the Jefferson County Clerk's office. His brother-in-law, Charles Tuley, was also killed by Indians, at "The Fort," near Louisville. His brother, Wm. Floyd, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His sister married William Preston. Another married a Lemaster, and was the grandmother of Mary and Eliza Speed, daughters of Judge John Speed. Another connection with the Speeds is that Alexander Breckinridge married the widow of Colonel Floyd, and the son of this marriage was Jas. D. Breckinridge, who married Lucy G. Speed, daughter of Judge John Speed. A son of Colonel Floyd became Governor of Virginia.

The Tuleys were Huguenots, and first settled in South Carolina, removed to Virginia and from thence to Kentucky, settling near where the village of Middletown, Jefferson county, now stands.

Judge Seth Woodruff, grandfather of Enos S. Tuley, belonged to the historic Woodruff family of New Jersey, and

went to New Albany, Ind., from Newark as one of the original settlers. There he lived an honored life till his death at the age of seventy-five.

The children of Enos S. Tuley were five, as follows:

1. Philip Speed Tuley, born January 26, 1868. Graduate of the Louisville High School, now secretary and treasurer Louisville Cotton Mills Company.

2. Dr. Henry E. Tuley, born January 11, 1870. Graduate of the Louisville High School and Medical Department University of Louisville; subsequently Senior Assistant Physician New York Infant Asylum; also Senior Assistant Physician at Sloane Maternity Hospital, N. Y.; now a practicing physician in Louisville.

3. Thomas S. Tuley, born January 3, 1876.

4. Emma Keats Tuley, died four and a half years old.

5. Mary Eliza, died one and a half years old.

GEORGE KEATS SPEED, son of Philip Speed and Emma Keats Speed, was born February 9, 1846. He was educated in the schools in Louisville. The war came on when he was fifteen years of age. He entered the Union service and became a lieutenant of cavalry when sixteen (August, 1862), in the 1st Kentucky Cavalry. He was made adjutant of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry June, 1863, and captain of Company G, same regiment, November 7, 1863. He served until 1865. He was a remarkably bright, intelligent and handsome young officer, and was engaged in staff duty during much of his service, serving on the staff of Generals Gilbert, Granger and others.

He was married in 1867 to Jennie Ewing, daughter of the distinguished physician of Louisville, Dr. U. E. Ewing. He died in Shelby county, February 13, 1887.

Their children :

1. Jennie Ewing.
2. Emma Keats.
3. Ewing.
4. Philip.
5. Nellie Ewing.

6. Joshua Fry.
7. George Keats.

TINY (PEACHY AUSTINE SPEED), daughter of Philip Speed, was, from her youth, remarkably handsome, and her great beauty was not more striking than her many lovable traits of character. She married Captain John F. Rodgers, of the United States Army, a man of distinguished ability and comes of heroic ancestry. His father was Commodore Geo. W. Rodgers, of the United States Navy, and was on the American ship Wasp when it captured the British ship Frolic in the war of 1812. His paternal grandfather and also his maternal grandfather, Perry, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. His uncle, Commodore John Rodgers, was a prominent officer in the United States Navy, and his maternal uncle, Commodore Oliver H. Perry, immortalized his name by his ever-memorable victory on Lake Erie.

Two brothers of Captain Rodgers lost their lives in battle in the Civil war. Another brother, Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, of the United States Navy, recently died. He was one of the most prominent and useful officers in the navy.

Captain Rodgers is an educated military man, and served throughout the Civil war, and is now one of the most valuable officers in the service; accomplished in his profession and as a gentleman, he is a worthy representative of an illustrious family. Captain Rodgers and his wife, Tiny Speed, have one child, Emma Keats.

ELLA KEATS SPEED, daughter of Major Philip Speed, married Thomas B. Crutcher, who was a prominent iron merchant in Louisville. Failing health required him to give up business, and he died in December, 1891.

Their children:

1. Emma Keats.
2. Thomas B.
3. Mary Tuley.
4. Philip Speed.
5. William.
6. Ella Keats.

JOHN GILMER SPEED, son of Philip Speed, was graduated from the Louisville High School, 1869. Studied law with his uncle, James Speed, but on account of health preferred the occupation of civil engineering. Having prepared himself for this work, he had charge of the construction of several sections of railroad in Kentucky. In 1873-4 he was Assistant City Engineer of Louisville. In 1875 he was Engineer of the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line Railroad. In 1876 he went to Philadelphia and served with the United States Government Board of Transportation, Centennial Exposition. In 1877 he went to New York as a writer for the *New York World*. In 1878 became managing editor of that paper, and so continued till 1883. In 1883-4 he wrote a biography of John Keats, and edited the poems and letters of Keats. From 1885 to '88 he was Secretary of the American Exhibition in the London Exposition. Returned to New York and became editor of the *American Magazine*. He was appointed, 1879, Colonel New York State Guard, and assigned to duty as aide to the Governor. In 1890 began miscellaneous literary work for magazines and periodicals, especially *Harpers' publications*.

He was married in 1881 to Mary Craik Poindexter, of Kentucky, daughter of Philip Barbour Poindexter, whose wife was Maria Heloise Gwathmey. His residence is New York City and Mendham, N. J. They have one child, Heloise Gwathmey.

ALICE SPEED, daughter of Major Philip Speed, married Harry P. McDonald, of Louisville, an architect of the highest rank and a man of great capacity, energy and activity. His ancestors came from Glendary, Scotland, and lived in the Valley of Virginia when it was first settled. They served in the war of the Revolution and of 1812. Harry P. McDonald is the son of Colonel Angus McDonald, of the famous Confederate Black Horse Cavalry in the Civil war, and he himself, though very young, also served in that war. His mother was Miss Peake, daughter of Dr. Peake, of Alexandria, Va. Harry was the sixth son in a large family. He came to Louisville, in 1869, with several of his brothers, and all are citizens of great worth and use-

fulness, all being public-spirited. Their thorough education and great intelligence have made them prominent in educational interests and in connection with the leading lines of business of Louisville. A number of the finest buildings in the city have been built by the firm of McDonald Brothers, including the Kentucky National Bank building and Calvary church. They have erected public buildings, such as court houses and capitols, in various parts of the country.

The children of Harry P. McDonald and Alice Speed McDonald were Fanny S. and Cornelia. Cornelia died.

FANNY H. SPEED, daughter of Major Philip Speed, married M. J. O'Connor, an engineer and contractor well known for his ability, great intelligence and energy. He was born in Liverpool, England, February 10, 1840, and was educated as an engineer. At an early age he went to Australia and New Zealand with an exploring party. He came to the United States to live in 1867. He was employed in the building of the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, and afterward in railroad contracting and building in Texas. He was the superintendent in charge of the masonry of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, and after that was contractor for building the railroad bridge at Henderson, Ky. Besides these extensive works, he has been actively engaged in many others of like nature.

Mr. O'Connor is directly connected with the famous Fergus O'Connor, the Chartist leader, and others of that noted family.

The children of this marriage :

1. Florence, died.
2. Alice.
3. Roderick, } twins.
4. Lucy, }
5. Hugh.

FLORENCE SPEED, daughter of Philip Speed, married Josiah McRoberts, a patent lawyer of Washington City. His great grandfather came to America from Scotland about 1765; served in the French and Indian war and under Washington



J. SMITH SPEED,
Of Louisville. From a photograph.

in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather went to Illinois early in the present century and took a leading part in organizing the Territory into a State, becoming one of the first members of the State judiciary after admission into the Union. The eldest son of this Judge McRoberts was United States Senator from Illinois. The youngest son, Samuel, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was also a judge in Illinois for a period of twenty-five years. Two members of the present Mr. McRoberts' mother's family served in the Civil war; one as colonel of a Michigan regiment, the other as major of an Illinois regiment, and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

THOMAS A., son of Philip Speed, married Amelia Harrison, of Louisville. He was educated in the schools in Louisville, and for several years was clerk in the Kentucky National Bank. He then went into business as an iron merchant, and is now vice-president of the Todd-Donigan Iron Company. He is a fine business man, and has the esteem and confidence and friendship of all who know him.

He has a warm heart and friendly nature which shows itself in his countenance and manner. He inherits the noble traits of his father to a marked degree; like him he is polished and refined in his tastes. He is not only admired but loved by every member of the family, and he has the hearty and cordial friendship of all who make his acquaintance.

His children are Meta DuPont and Mary Tuley.

J. SMITH SPEED.

J. Smith Speed was the youngest of the sons of Judge John Speed. He was born at the old Farmington homestead January 1, 1821. He was educated in the schools in Jefferson county and in Louisville, and spent the first years of his manhood in farming. He lived for a time in that part of Jefferson county known as the Pond Settlement, on a farm near to that of his brother Joshua. Afterward he lived on the Breckinridge place, not far from Farmington. From that place he removed into the city of Louisville and engaged

in business as a commission merchant in partnership with his brother-in-law, Ben. O. Davis.

He was twice married. First to Elizabeth Williamson, who died soon after marriage, leaving no children. He was again married to Susan Phillips, who possessed unusual attractions both of beauty and cultivation. There was never a happier marriage, and they were blessed with a family of six children.

Like his brothers, he was an earnest Unionist when the Civil war came, but an injury to his leg, which he received in his youth and which gave him trouble all his life, prevented his taking any part in the conflict. He took a warm interest in the welfare of the soldiers, contributing of his means to their comfort and assistance. Being in the service myself, I remember with gratitude the solicitude he showed for my own welfare. He had a cheerful, sunny disposition which attached every one to him. No man was ever more beloved by his friends and kinsfolk. His perfectly unselfish nature made his greatest happiness to consist in doing kind acts for others. He was gentle and dignified in his manner, always had a pleasant look and cheerful word. He was particularly fond of his brothers and sisters and their families, and was a favorite with them all. He was often at the law office of his brother James, and James, in turn, often visited him at his place of business. It was a common thing to hear him say: "I'll step around to see Smith" They often went on fishing excursions together, and when preparing for these excursions they would talk about it like boys. Their conversation always showed a brotherly affection, each seeming desirous to please the other. In their advanced years they always showed, when with each other, their youthful feelings. They would often talk on religious subjects, and though they did not exactly agree, neither would utter a word in any wise calculated to displease the other. Smith Speed was a sincere Christian, a member of the Presbyterian church. He loved to talk about the sermons he heard, and had the faculty of getting the good out of them, his comments being generally favorable.

He enjoyed the absolute confidence of all who knew him.

As his brother James said of Abraham Lincoln : “Truth felt assurance in his presence and falsehood quailed.”

He was a man of fine sense and judgment. He attended closely to his own business affairs, and was esteemed by all who had dealings with him.

For a number of years preceding his death he managed the affairs of the Talmage Ice Company. In every way that he came in contact with business men he won their respect and good-will.

About a year before his death it was my pleasure to make a visit with him to the old Farmington homestead. The occasion was that a Mr. Drake came to Louisville from New York to obtain pictures to illustrate the *Life of Lincoln*, by Hay and Nicholay.

It was plain to see the emotions with which he went over the place of his birth and childhood. Mr. Drake said : “You seem to enjoy this visit, Mr. Speed.” “Yes,” said he, “it has been a number of years since I was here, and many things are just as they were when I was a boy.” He went into all the rooms of the house, looked into the out-buildings, went into the old orchard, the garden and to the spring-house. He showed where his father used to sit on the front portico and on the large back porch, and the favorite places of his mother. He told incidents and stories of his youth, about his father and mother, brothers, sisters and visitors. Several pictures were taken. Some of them are in the *Century Magazine*.

His death was sudden. Feeling unwell at his office, he went home, and died a few minutes afterward. The children of J. Smith Speed, and his wife, Susan Phillips :

1. Elizabeth Williamson.
2. William Phillips.
3. Joshua Fry.
4. Archie Cochran.
5. Mary Ellen.
6. J. Smith.

The eldest of these, ELIZABETH W. SPEED, married Richard Jouett Menefee, son of the Kentucky orator and

statesman, Richard H. Menefee. His mother was Sarah B. Jouett, the daughter of Matthew Jouett, the celebrated artist.

Richard H. Menefee was born in Bath county, Ky., 1810. At the age of twenty-six he was elected to Congress, having already achieved a wide reputation as a lawyer of the finest capacity and talent. In Congress he took a front rank at once. Upon the expiration of his term he practiced law in Lexington, and was known as one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers in the State. His brilliant career was terminated by his death, in 1841, at the early age of thirty-one. His extraordinary merits have been made the subject of the loftiest panegyrics that the genius of his biographers are capable of expressing. Perhaps the finest effort of Thomas F. Marshall is his eulogy upon Richard H. Menefee, delivered at Lexington, 1841.

Matthew H. Jouett, the father of Mrs. Sarah B. Menefee, was born in Kentucky, 1788. His father was Captain John Jouett, of the Revolution, who was the recipient of a sword by the State of Virginia for his gallant services in that war. He moved to Kentucky, 1782, and soon became prominent in early Kentucky affairs, being a member of the early conventions and State Legislature. Matthew, his son, was carefully educated and studied law, but his tastes were for art. He possessed extraordinary genius, and became one of the finest artists in this country. His portraits are noted for richness of coloring and strong portrayal of character. His fame as an artist is too widely extended to require further mention in this place.

Richard Jouett Menefee, the son of a gifted father, and grandson of the equally gifted artist, is one of the best known and most universally esteemed business men of Louisville. By his own exertions and rare qualifications for business he has amassed a fortune which he enjoys and largely uses for the good of others. He is accomplished in literature and a lover of art, and has adorned his home with many rare pictures. Before his marriage he made an extended trip to the old world with his mother, and is at this time traveling abroad with his wife. His mother is still

living. The children of Richard Jouett Menefee and Elizabeth Speed Menefee :

1. Margaret Jouett.
2. Richard Hickman.
3. Jouett.
4. Speed Smith.
5. John McFerran, died.
6. Arthur Berley.

WILLIAM P. SPEED, son of J. Smith Speed, is connected in business with the Association of Fire Underwriters, of Chicago. He has a quick, bright mind, and is an exceedingly competent man in an office. His education was at Louisville, where he received his early training in business. For a number of years he was in the employ of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Louisville. He married Belle Ellis, of Bardstown. Their children :

1. Jouett Menefee.
2. James Buckner.
3. William P.
4. Stuart.
5. Susan Phillips.

JOSHUA F. SPEED, son of J. Smith Speed, after completing his education in the Louisville schools, became a bank clerk. He, also, was engaged in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue when the office was held by Captain Lewis Buckner, son of Colonel James F. Buckner. Since then he has been connected with the Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company, of Louisville. In all the positions he has held he has made the reputation of a most efficient and excellent official. He is a man of quick intelligence, loves reading and has a thoughtful, investigating turn of mind. He makes warm friends and is a favorite, not only in the family, but with all who make his acquaintance.

He married Carrie Nicholson, daughter of Martin Nicholson, of New York, and niece of U. B. Evarts, who was one of the most prominent business men of Louisville.

Their children : Albert Evarts, Susan Phillips and Abiline Nones.

ARCH. C. SPEED, son of J. Smith Speed, resides in Chicago. He has been in the insurance business, connected with the Board of Underwriters both at Chicago and at Denver. At present he is Fire Marshal of the World's Fair, at Chicago, being so situated at the instance of the insurance interests. He is strikingly handsome and a valuable business man. He married Mary Burns, of Chicago. They have one child, Lawrence Drew.

J. SMITH SPEED, son of J. Smith Speed, is an insurance adjuster of the Insurance Company of North America. His duties require him to travel from place to place. His home is Little Rock, Ark. The first years of his business life were spent in Louisville, where he married Mary Stuart Shallcross, daughter of Wm. Shallcross, and granddaughter of John Shallcross, whose name is permanently identified with the steamboat navigation of the Ohio river. They have no children.

MRS. MARTHA B. ADAMS.

Martha B. Speed, daughter of Judge John Speed and Lucy G. Fry, was born at the Farmington homestead, near Louisville, September 8, 1822. She was married October 6, 1846, to Thomas Adams. He was born in Richmond, Va., June 15, 1816, and belonged to one of the most excellent families in that State. He was the son of Samuel G. Adams and Catherine Innis Adams, a sister of Judge Harry Innis, of Kentucky. Samuel G. served in the Virginia Assembly and filled other places of distinction. He was the son of Richard Adams and Eliza Griffin Adams. Richard A. was a member of the celebrated Virginia Convention of May, 1776. His wife was a sister of the distinguished Judge Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia. A brother of Richard was named Thomas, and he was one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation of 1778, and a member of the old Congress from 1778 to 1780. It was for him that Thomas Adams, who married Martha B. Speed, was named.

It is interesting in this connection to give an extract from a letter written by Samuel G. Adams, the father of Thomas

Adams, to Judge Harry Innis. The letter is dated Richmond, Va., July 9, 1813, during the war of 1812. The writer says :

“ Our city was alarmed on Wednesday last by ringing of bells and firing of cannon in consequence of an express to our Governor that the British were about forty miles off. The women and children were dreadfully alarmed, but our regiment turned out better than I ever saw it, and I never saw men more determined and anxious to meet the foe. They have returned to Norfolk without landing ”

Thomas Adams came to Kentucky at an early period of his life and lived in Louisville. He then went to Mobile, Ala., and while still young became a captain of a vessel navigating the waters at that place. After his marriage, in 1846, to Martha B. Speed, he established the large merchandising house of Thomas & James J. Adams, the partners being brothers. The house continued in business until 1857, and in 1858 Thomas Adams died, at the age of forty-two years. The children of this marriage :

1. Kate, died.
2. Lucy Ness, died.
3. Gilmer Speed.
4. Bessie Innis, died.
5. Jessie St. John, unmarried.

GILMER SPEED ADAMS lives in Louisville, and is a partner in the house of J. B. Speed & Co. He is a first-class business man, intelligent and cultivated. With extensive information, gained in reading and travel, he is both agreeable and popular, and he enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

He married Lettie Robinson, a daughter of Mr. J. M. Robinson, who is one of the most prominent merchants ever in Louisville.

They have no children.

ELIZABETH SPEED RANKIN.

Elizabeth Speed, daughter of Captain James Speed and Mary Spencer, was born in Virginia, February 7, 1774. She and her twin-brother, James, were eight years old when they came with their father and mother and brothers from Virginia to Kentucky, in 1782. From that date until she was grown her life was spent amid the trials and dangers and privations incident to early Kentucky history. She grew up in her father's family, in Mercer county, until she was eighteen years of age, when she married Dr. Adam Rankin.

It was a very happy marriage. Dr. Rankin was one of the pioneers of Henderson, Ky. He went there soon after his marriage, and his name is connected with the earliest events of that place. For many years he was prominent as a physician and public-spirited citizen, and no man stood higher in the estimation of his fellow-men. It is an interesting fact that the celebrated naturalist, Audubon, who resided in Henderson for some years, made his home at the house of Dr. Adam Rankin. They were intimate personal friends, and Dr. Rankin's children always cherished the memory of the man they knew familiarly, and who became world-famous.

The children of Dr. Adam Rankin and Elizabeth Speed Rankin, were:

1. Mary Huston.
2. William.
3. Elizabeth Speed, died unmarried.
4. James Speed, died unmarried.
5. Juliet Spencer.
6. Adam.

MARY RANKIN BOWEN.

Mary Huston Rankin, daughter of Dr. Adam Rankin and Elizabeth Speed Rankin, married William Bowen. Their children:

1. Elizabeth, married John Sanders.
2. William, unmarried.
3. Adam, unmarried.
4. Susan, married Wm. Gregg.

WILLIAM RANKIN.

William Rankin, son of Dr. Adam Rankin and Elizabeth Speed Rankin, was born in Henderson, Ky., and lived there all his life. For a number of years he was County Judge, and he was always recognized as one of the best and most prominent citizens of Henderson. He was popular with every one, and most highly esteemed. At his father's house he knew intimately the naturalist, Audubon, and accompanied him on his bird-hunting expeditions. He married Frances Gwatkin, of Virginia. Their children were:

1. Adam, who married Mary Kelly. They had one child, Bessie.

2. Gwatkin, unmarried.

JULIET SPENCER JOHNSON.

Juliet Spencer Rankin, daughter of Dr. Adam Rankin and Elizabeth Speed Rankin, was born in Henderson, Ky. She married Dr. Thomas J. Johnson, of Frankfort, Ky. After their marriage they made their home in Henderson, where Dr. Johnson practiced his profession for many years, and was esteemed one of the most valuable men of the place.

It was the pleasure of the author of this book, when a youth, to know Dr. Johnson and his family at their home in Henderson, where he found the greatest kindness. Mrs. Johnson was exceedingly affectionate, and manifested it with a degree of warmth which showed her genuine regard for her "Speed kin." She knew a great deal of family history, having received it from her mother. She delighted in recounting her memories of the past, and among them was her familiar acquaintance with the celebrated naturalist, Audubon, who lived at her father's house. She was well known to those of her own generation in the family, and was greatly beloved by them all. The writer has heard very many of them speak in the most affectionate terms of her excellent and lovely character.

The children of Dr. Thomas J. Johnson and Juliet Rankin were :

1. Ben, died unmarried.
2. Elizabeth Speed.
3. Adam Rankin.
4. Thomas J.
5. William S.
6. Campbell H.

ELIZABETH SPEED JOHNSON, daughter of Dr. Thomas J. Johnson and Juliet Rankin, inherited her mother's loveliness of character. She married Peter G. Reeves, of Henderson, a man of first-class position, exceedingly polished in his manners, and much beloved by his friends and family. Their children were :

1. Mary H., who married Willard F. Redman, of Henderson. Her children : Wm. Reeves Redman, Elizabeth R. Redman.
2. Thomas J., unmarried.
3. Lucy A., unmarried.

ADAM RANKIN JOHNSON, son of Dr. Thomas J. Johnson and Juliet Rankin, served in the Confederate Army, and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. He was with General John Morgan on the famous raid through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, in 1863, but was not captured, as his commander and others were. He succeeded in crossing the Ohio river at Buffington Island, and made his way into Virginia with a few followers. Later in the war he had the misfortune to receive a wound which caused him to lose both of his eyes. After the war he moved to Texas, where he still lives. He married Josie Eastland, of Virginia. Their children :

1. Elizabeth, who married Walter Badger, and has children : Fannie, Rankin, Juliet.
2. Robert E., married Louisa Williams. They have one child, Adam R.
3. Juliet, married George Christian. They have children : George, Juliet.

4. Adam R.
5. Fannie.
6. William S.
7. Ethel.
8. Mary R.

THOMAS J. JOHNSON, son of Dr. Thomas J. Johnson and Juliet Rankin, served in the Confederate Army with his brother, General Adam Johnson. He married Bettie Kelly, of Texas. Their children:

1. Benjamin.
2. Carrie, who married Donald McDonald, of Scotland.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, son of Dr. Thomas J. Johnson and Juliet Rankin, entered the service of the Union early in the Civil war as First Lieutenant Company E., 17th Kentucky Infantry, and saw service at Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, and other engagements. After the war he engaged in business in Henderson in the principal drug house of the city, in partnership with his brother, Campbell. He is still so engaged. He married Elizabeth Robertson, of Henderson. Their children are: Juliet, Adam Rankin, William S., Sophia, Ben H., Thomas J., Reeves.

CAMPBELL H. JOHNSON, son of Dr. Thomas J. Johnson and Juliet Rankin, entered the service of the Union at the beginning of the war at the early age of seventeen years, and though so young, was commissioned second lieutenant, in which capacity he served in the 17th Kentucky Infantry, being in the same regiment with his brother William. He saw service at Donelson and Shiloh, but after these engagements his health required him to leave the service. After the war he was associated with his brother, William, in the drug business in Henderson for a number of years. He has always taken great interest in the Masonic fraternity, and has filled the highest places in the order, having been Grand Commander of the State, and a Mason of the thirty-third degree. He is now in charge

of the Masonic Home, at Louisville, Ky. He is a cultivated gentleman, and exceedingly popular. He has a cordial, friendly nature, and has always shown great interest in those related to him and is much beloved by them. The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to him for aid in the preparation of this book. He married Fannie Evans, of Henderson, Ky. Their children are: Campbell H., Evans, Fannie, Etta, Elizabeth Reeves.

It should be specially noted, all the sons of Dr. Thomas J. Johnson and Juliet Rankin served in the Civil war. Benjamin, who died unmarried, served in the Confederate Army. The division of sentiment, and opposing action, as shown in this family, was an occurrence not infrequent in Kentucky during that dreadful war. In this instance three brothers were on the Confederate side, and two on the side of the Union.

ADAM RANKIN.

Adam Rankin, the sixth child of Dr. Adam Rankin and Elizabeth Speed Rankin, lived at Henderson, and, in common with the others of the family, was a most excellent citizen and respected by all. He married Sophia Smith, of Louisville. Their children:

1. Henry, who married Hannah Harris, of Paducah. Their children: Mary F., George L., Harris.
2. James, who married Susan Barrett, a daughter of John H. Barrett, of Henderson. Their children: Susan D., James E.
3. Sophia, who married Alex. Kirkland, of Baltimore. Their children: Nellie, George R., Sophia.

Elizabeth Speed Rankin died a number of years before the death of Dr. Adam Rankin, her husband; and after her death he was married a second time, and there were several children of the second marriage. Among them was James E. Rankin, who became one of the most prominent citizens of Henderson. He was a prosperous merchant and a most elegant and refined gentleman. He had a most interesting

family. Among his children were Rev. Alex. Rankin, a Presbyterian minister; Samuel Rankin and Misses Nannie and Sallie Rankin; also, Susan Rankin, who married John H. Barrett, and their daughter, Susan Barrett, married James Rankin, as has been stated.

JAMES SPEED, M. D.

James Speed, the fifth child of Captain James Speed, was born February 7, 1774, being eight years old when he came to Kentucky with his father, 1782. He never married.

His father educated him for a physician, and in order that he might have the best advantages, sent him to Edinburgh, Scotland. His letters, some of which are preserved, show that he was an accomplished man. He is said to have had fine talents. He went South to live, and died at Natchez, or New Orleans, September 14, 1812, aged thirty-seven.

Letter from James Speed, Jr., to his father, Captain James Speed :

“PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1795.

“DEAR FATHER: If you knew how disagreeable to me it is to have to apologize for negligence in writing, you would wonder that I should ever be remiss; but as it is a fault of which I have not been often guilty, I trust in your forgiveness without a plea. It is, perhaps, fear that you will attribute my silence to ill-health more than duty which now urges me to write. Though I have not enjoyed my health quite so well since I have been in the city as usual, I have not much reason to complain, as I am able to attend the lectures and every other necessary business.

“You ask in one of your letters whether it makes any difference from what vein the blood is drawn. I have learned to-day, for the first time, that a very small quantity of blood taken from the head by cupping frequently proves more serviceable than almost any quantity from the arm, in disorders of the brain. I say I learned it to-day for the first time, for, though I have often been told the same by old women, I never received it as a fact until it came from the professor’s chair; and since you have found topical bleeding serviceable to you, I think you ought by all means to continue that practice.

“I can not make a better estimate of the expense of going to Europe than the one already sent you. I am sorry to find that my expenditures here must far exceed what you expected. My board

costs me five dollars per week, and I find wood, candles, etc., myself. This is accounted a moderate price now. The fees to be paid here will not amount to so great a sum as I expected when I wrote by Mr. Mansell. They charge me a very high price for washing—no less than five shillings per dozen. The tailors charge eight dollars a suit for making clothes; the shoemakers two dollars and a half for a pair of shoes. From these prices you will see it will require more than sixty pounds to support me here this winter with the greatest frugality and economy, and these, I promise, shall not be wanting.

“As I expect Mr. Brown in every day, and by him a packet of letters, I do not write so fully as I otherwise would. I have been very busy for some time past in preparing myself for entering the Philadelphia Medical Society, and was elected a member last night. I have formed a number of very valuable acquaintances since my arrival.

“My landlord and lady are very kind. I have wanted no assistance or attention in their power. The young gentleman I have made a companion is, on the whole, a very clever young man. He is of a very genteel family, near Norfolk. He proposes going to Edinburgh in the spring. If he does, I suppose we shall go together.

“Lawrence does not treat me well with regard to the payment of the money. I shall, however, be able to make out without applying to Beckley. Dear father, adieu.

JAMES SPEED, JR.”

The following letter, dated 1797, from Joseph Speed, of Virginia, to Captain James Speed, in Kentucky, mentions the return of young James Speed from Europe:

“NOVEMBER 11, 1797.

“DEAR BROTHER: Your son James, on his return from Europe to Kentucky, has been so good as to call on me, and, agreeable to your directions, I have furnished him with £44.1.3. I am indebted to brother Matt five pounds, which I will thank you to pay, and the balance you can send me when you find it convenient. I have great reason to be thankful that my family are blessed with good health. I hope you and yours are as highly favored. I believe all our friends are well; of this James can inform you certainly, he having been generally to see them. I am in possession of no news worth communicating. Please remember me to all of my relations in your quarter. May the Lord bless you here and hereafter. I am your loving brother,

JOSEPH SPEED.”

HENRY SPEED.

Henry Speed, sixth child of Captain James Speed, was born August 15, 1777.

He married Miss Smith, of Harrodsburg. He died November 6, 1824, aged forty-seven, at the home of his brother, Major Thomas Speed, near Bardstown, and was buried there. His widow returned to Harrodsburg, and the two sons of the marriage, Henry and Thomas, were raised by their uncles. Henry was raised by Major Thomas Speed at Bardstown, and became a Baptist minister and lived in Missouri.

Thomas lived with his uncle, Judge John Speed, at Farmington, near Louisville. He engaged in business in Louisville with B. J. Adams. He died unmarried.

SARAH SPEED HANSARD.

FOURTH BRANCH.

Sarah Speed, daughter of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born in Mecklenburg, Va., February 14, 1743. She married Richard Hansard, 1774.

A letter has been preserved which she wrote to her brother, Captain James Speed, in August, 1786. It is wholly upon the subject of religion. It makes mention of another letter she had written to him on the same subject. She apologizes for intruding such a letter upon him, and says: "I ask pardon, but must beg leave to put you in mind of the many kind reproofs and admonitions you have had from your aged father, whose lips are now cold in clay and can never give one word of fatherly advice again."

It is a very affectionate letter, and much in the spirit of those written by her brother Joseph. They all go to show that there was a very tender affection existing between the brothers and sisters of this family. She mentions her brothers, Joseph, Matt and Hal, in the same religious spirit which pervades the entire letter. She says: "You can not conceive what an alteration there is in your brothers, Joseph, Matt and Hal."

It is noticeable that she does not mention her brother John, but she does say: "The girls, Sally and Betsy Speed, live with me still." Mrs. Raney (mentioned below) says these two girls were children of John Speed. It would seem from this that John had died, and his daughters were living with their aunt, Sarah Hansard. The other brother, Lewis Speed, had lost his life four years before in the service of his country, in the war of the Revolution.

Sarah Speed Hansard was the mother of five children:

1. John.
2. William.

3. Richard.
4. Sally.
5. Mary.

Of these, John was a merchant in Petersburg, Va., and died unmarried.

William went to Georgia and died unmarried.

Richard left one son, William T., who went to Alabama.

Sally married John Seward, of Brunswick, and left two children.

Mary married Archer Phillips, who died leaving two sons, D. P. Phillips, of Grenada, Miss., and Archer Phillips, a merchant of Durhamville, Tenn.

Mary again married C. W. Baird and left two children, Charles and Eliza P.

Charles Baird taught school a number of years at Durhamville, Tenn., where he died.

MRS. ELIZA P. RANEY.

Eliza P. Baird was born 1818. She married Thomas H. Raney, in 1836, and is now living at Kittrells, Granville county, N. C., seventy-four years of age.

The author of these memorials is indebted to her for much information. She has an enthusiastic regard for all her Speed relatives, and she loves to narrate all she knows about them. Her letters are very interesting and her handwriting is remarkable, being perfectly regular and very fine, and has the appearance of engraved work.

She has in her possession the prayer-book of her great grandfather, John Speed, which he gave to his daughter, Sarah Hansard. In it is written, in his handwriting, "Sarah Hansard, her book, the gift of her loving father, John Speed, February 6, 1779."

She says that her half-brother, Dr. D. P. Phillips, had the old family Bible of John Speed, in which was a family record. He carried it to Mississippi, where it was lost.

Mrs. Raney has a large family of children and grandchildren, as follows:

1. MARY A., married John Debnan and has six children: Lula, Thomas, George, Elizabeth, Hattie and Carrie.
2. CHARLES WILLIAM, married Sallie Kittrell.
3. HAL, killed during the Civil war.
4. ALICE, died a child.
5. LUCY SPEED, married Mr. Tilly. She died leaving one child, Thomas.
6. HATTIE, married Samuel Bridges and has four children.
7. ANNA, married Julien Hines and has four children.
8. LAURA, died young.
9. THOMAS, married Dora Tilly and has five children.
10. CORA, married John Leigh Hunt. She died and Mr. Hunt married ROSA, the next younger sister of Cora. She has three children.
12. RICHARD BEVERLY, unmarried.

LEWIS SPEED.

FIFTH BRANCH.

Lewis Speed, son of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born in Mecklenburg, Va., January 26, 1745. He served in the Revolutionary war and was killed. The tradition in this branch of the family is that he lost his life in one of the battles in North Carolina. In a note-book of John James Speed, son of Henry Speed, Lewis' brother, there is a memorandum showing that a brother of Henry was a soldier in the Revolution and was wounded "in the South," and that Henry "went and brought him to his house and he died there." This memorandum was furnished by Judge John J. Speed, of Detroit, it having been made by his grandfather. In the letter dated 1784, written by John Speed, of Mecklenburg, to his son, Captain James Speed, in Kentucky, it is noticeable that he mentions his sons, Hal and Joseph and Matt, and also his daughters, Sarah Hansard, Lucy Jeter and Martha Apperson, but he makes no mention of his sons, John and Lewis. Before the date of the letter, John seems to have died and Lewis had fallen three years before in his country's service. In all probability he received his mortal wound in the same battle—Guilford Court House—in which his brother, Captain James Speed, received his wound. The battle of Guilford Court House was fought March 15, 1781, between the American forces under General Greene, and the British under Cornwallis. General Greene, in his campaign of that spring for the relief of the Carolinas, had moved from Charlotte, Va., which was an adjoining county to Mecklenburg, and from that section of Virginia he had taken a large body of men. Four of the sons of John Speed were in the regiments theretofore organized, and if the other sons were not already in the service, they probably volunt-

teered for this campaign with the seventeen hundred which history records as going at that time from Virginia.

It is to be regretted that the letters which mentioned the details of the military services of these sons of John Speed in the Revolutionary war have all been lost, and as no written account has been preserved, the knowledge which immediate descendants possessed has also perished with them. It is unfortunate, also, that the public records are so meager in details as to afford but little satisfaction and yield a poor return to the inquirer for the facts concerning the service of the Revolutionary soldiers.

The writer has nothing to show who Lewis married, nor the date of his marriage, nor the dates of the birth of his children, except that it can be stated that his oldest child was born 1773. At that date Lewis was twenty-eight years of age. His other children were born during the war of the Revolution. His children were as follows:

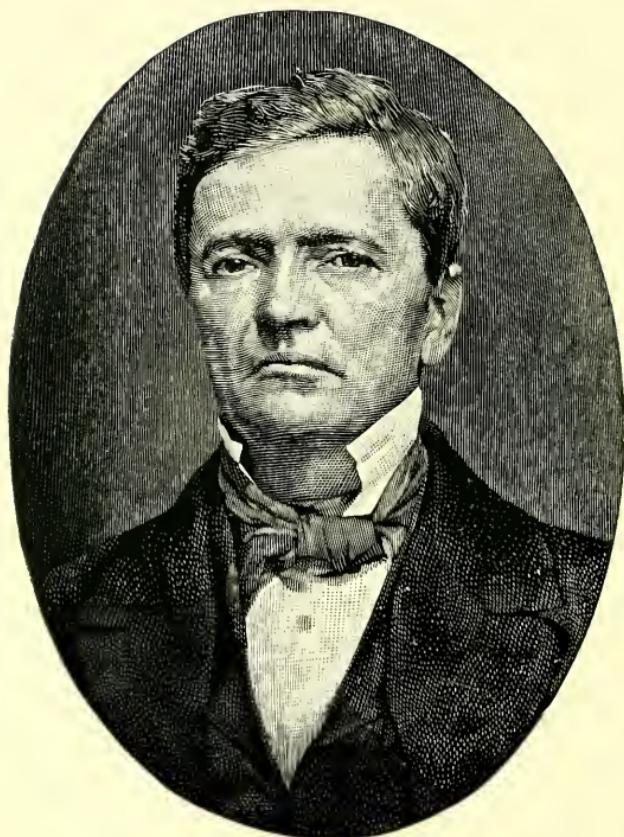
1. John, born 1773.
2. Lewis.
- Mary.
4. Mathias, died young.

The three children who survived, all moved to Kentucky about 1795, and lived in Jefferson county.

JOHN SPEED.

John Speed, eldest son of Lewis Speed, married Mary Stephens, in 1799. They had a large family of children, as follows:

1. Joseph Mason, born 1801; died 1832. No children.
2. John Lewis, born 1803; died 1847, in Missouri.
3. Elizabeth Chapel, born 1806; married Wm. Foxten, in Missouri.
4. Sarah A., born 1808; died in Missouri.
5. James Stephens, born 1811 (mayor of Louisville).
6. Mary Minetry, born 1814; married Robert McEwen.



JAMES S. SPEED,
Mayor of Louisville. From an old daguerreotype.

7. Thos. P., born 1818; died unmarried.
8. Asaph Hunter, born 1820.
9. Susan Slaughter, born 1833; married Wm. Dicus, in Missouri.

JAMES S. SPEED.

James Stephens Speed, the fifth child of the foregoing John Speed and Mary Stephens, was born in 1811 on his father's farm, about nine miles from Louisville, on the Salt river road. At the age of seventeen or eighteen he determined to go into the city of Louisville to make his living. He did so, and succeeded so well that he became one of its foremost citizens, and mayor of the city.

It is remembered that he said in after life that he was much discouraged when looking for employment in Louisville. That he was watching the erection of a large building, and resolved to apply for work to the man who had charge of the work. The answer he received was an inquiry "what could he do?" He replied, "almost anything." His manner attracted the man, who was Mr. Pickett, a contractor for buildings and railroads. He took the young man into his family and put him in charge of his books. At the age of twenty-one he gave him a full interest in the business, and the firm of Pickett & Speed did a successful business for years.

The firm had a contract to build a church in the Pond Settlement neighborhood, and during that work James Speed met Miss Julia A. Kearney, whom he wooed and married. Her family were Catholics, and though his were Protestants, yet he and their children all became Catholics.

James Speed very rapidly became an important and influential man in Louisville. He was universally popular. His manner was hearty and cordial, and he had a remarkably quick and ready wit, and strong common sense. He was a great friend of Geo. D. Prentice. It is related that in the Harrison campaign in 1840, at a public meeting, Prentice was called upon to speak. He excused himself, but called on James Speed as the man who did all his speaking. Speed did not hesitate, but responded in a speech full of wit and

strong sense. In 1843 he was elected to the Legislature from Louisville, and was re-elected. In 1849 he was appointed United States Marshal for Kentucky, by President Taylor. From 1853 to 1855 he was mayor of Louisville, being thrice elected during that time. In 1856 he removed with his family to Chicago, where he engaged in business until his death, in 1860, at the age of forty-nine years. His life was an exceedingly active one. He was very progressive in his ideas, and while mayor of Louisville his energies were exerted for the improvement of the city. He urged the rebuilding of the court-house, which was afterward done; and the erection of water-works, which soon followed. He improved the streets and wharf, and caused large market-houses to be built, one of which long bore the name "Speed Market."

The newspapers of the time when he was mayor indorsed his administrations, and his suggestions concerning the water-works, city wharf and improvement of the streets. A writer in one of the papers expressed the general sentiment of the people in thus speaking of his message as mayor in 1854: "The streets, the wharf, the market-houses, the avenues, all need the very improvements suggested in this admirable document. Take it in all its bearings, it is unquestionably the most sensible message that has emanated from any executive of the city of Louisville."

Under the new city charter made at that time a question arose as to when the term of the mayor expired. An agreed case was made and submitted to the Judge of the Chancery Court, in the spring of 1855, and he decided that the incumbent of the office, James S. Speed, was entitled to hold for another year, but the City Council ordered another election, in which Mr. Speed did not take part. The election went by default, as to him, and Mr. John Barbee was voted for by the other side. The court decided his election was legal, and Mr. Speed's career as mayor ended in the midst of his usefulness. It is quite remarkable that not only were his partisan friends complimentary to him; his opponents were, also, even in the controversy.

The following extracts from an opposing paper show this:

“We have never urged against Mr. Speed that he was not a good and efficient officer. We have found no fault with any of his official acts.”

Advising his resignation, it said:

“Then will he close a successful official career by an act alike honorable to him, and creditable to the city over which he has ruled.”

Again it said:

“We have no fault to find with Mr. Speed's discharge of his duties as mayor.”

The *Louisville Journal*, in an editorial upon his death, said:

“In 1853 Colonel Speed was elected mayor of the city and served for two years with very distinguished credit to himself, and of inestimable value to Louisville. We but utter the general belief of our citizens when we state that Louisville never had so efficient an executive. He was untiring and indefatigable in the discharge of the multifarious duties of his office. All our valuable systems of public improvement were inaugurated during his administration, and in a great measure perfected by him. His energy was infused in every department of the city government, and at no time was Louisville as prosperous as when James S. Speed was mayor.”

The same paper said:

“A truer, nobler, more genial and cordial man never lived. He was generous to a fault. Hundreds in Louisville have cause to remember his liberality.”

The leading paper of Chicago said in an editorial:

“He was no ordinary man. Gifted by nature with abilities of the highest order, it is not remarkable if in his day he attracted the friendship and excited the hostility of many. An active politician during the greater part of his life, a warm and energetic speaker, an able and skillful debater, he has, in his day, been the admiration of his party and the mark of assault by his opponents; but throughout his life his greatest trait was his personal good-feeling. He never willingly hurt the feelings or wounded the sensibilities of any human being. His heart was too large, too overflowing with all the genial qualities of a good man to say or do anything unkind to his fellow-

man. * * * * He leaves a large and most amiable family. It was at his own fireside that the true character of the man was exhibited—in the confiding, unlimited, boundless love between him and his household, was the never-failing testimony to his virtues and worth."

He was a man of medium size, strongly built, a finely shaped head and expressive countenance. Those who remember him speak of his jovial spirit and goodness of heart, coupled with great energy and decision of character.

He had musical talent, and played well on the violin. The author of this book remembers being at his house, when a boy, at the corner of Eleventh and Broadway, where he heard delightful music played by the father on his violin, Mary at the piano, and William with the guitar.

To illustrate his quick and ready wit, I will relate the following incident: At a hotel in Philadelphia he took a seat at dinner in a chair which had been reserved. After he had finished a plate of soup a very pompous-looking man came up and in a tone mandatory enough to be unpleasant, said: "Sir, you have my plate." Speed instantly handed him the empty soup-plate, saying: "Well, sir, you can take it; I have no further use for it."

His son, John K., writes this:

"Father must have been a man of very strong individuality and originality. In my line of business I have had occasion to travel over almost our entire country, and have met, in different cities, old friends of my father, and whenever I meet one I am sure of kind treatment; and they always had something to say about father—some remark that he had made that must have struck them very forcibly at the time or they would not have remembered it so long; and what they had to say about him was always of the kindest and most pleasant nature."

He was married to Miss Julia Ann Kearney, January 1, 1833. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Abel, of the Catholic church.

After his death, the family removed from Chicago to Memphis, which has been their home since. Mrs. Julia A. Speed died in Memphis, June 19, 1892.

The children of James S. Speed and Julia A. Speed, his wife: Mary Pickett, Sarah, Julia Ann, died; William K., Maria Louise, James, Robert Able, Enyma, John Kearney, Blanche.

MARY PICKETT SPEED, daughter of James S. Speed, married Captain John K. Moody, January 1, 1851. He was born in Pittsburgh, and was connected with the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company. His marriage was before the removal of his wife's father to Chicago, and he remained in Louisville until he removed to Memphis, and was engaged in the steamboat business until his death. The brothers of his wife remember him very kindly, as he took an interest in them all, and assisted them in their different pursuits in life.

The only child of the marriage was James Speed Moody, who died at the age of seventeen, in Memphis, in 1870. Mrs. Mary Speed Moody is now living in Memphis.

SARAH SPEED, daughter of James S. Speed, married Richard William Lightburne, November 7, 1882. He was born in Louisville, and was the son of R. P. Lightburne. He removed to Chicago, and was book-keeper for a wholesale establishment there. He went from Chicago to Memphis just preceding the Civil war, and joined with his brother-in-law, Captain Moody, in the steamboat business. He is still so engaged.

There are no children of this marriage.

Mr. Lightburne's first wife was the youngest sister of the above Sarah, she being

MARIA LOUISE SPEED. This marriage took place in Chicago, April 10, 1857. The children of Mr. Lightburne and Maria Louise Speed were: Julia, died; Richard William, Emily Enlyne, Blanche Alice, James Speed, Sarah Speed.

WILLIAM KEARNEY SPEED, son of James S. Speed, was educated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky. He was clerk in the custom-house at Chicago several years. He afterward lived in Cairo, and was book-keeper for a boat company. He then removed to Memphis, and was book-keeper for an insurance firm until his death, October 28, 1869. He married Anna McDowell, January, 1866. She

was a daughter of Dr. McDowell, of McDowell's College, St. Louis, who earned a national reputation as surgeon. The only child of this marriage: William Kearney Speed.

JAMES SPEED, son of James S. Speed, was born in Louisville. His first employment was as clerk in the post-office at Chicago. During the war he went to Memphis and was clerk on one of the Anchor Line steamers for several years. That company opened a ticket office in Memphis and placed him in charge. A short while after, he took charge of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad office in Memphis, where he remained for sixteen years. He acquired a remarkable popularity. He became widely known and had many tempting offers of advancement in the railroad business, but to accept would have taken him away from Memphis, and he preferred to be with his mother and her family. He never married, but devoted his whole life to them.

He died at the age of forty, July 20, 1882, in New York, where he had gone in pursuit of health. The papers in Memphis contained extended mention of his death. One of them said:

“ He was the best-known man in Memphis. He was a universal favorite. He was one of the most kind-hearted and charitable of men. His was a great soul incased in a frail body.”

Another said:

“ Few men who could have died would be missed so much, and none who could have deserved more the tribute of sorrow that all who knew him will abundantly pay.”

He was greatly beloved by his friends and relatives in Louisville, where he was well known.

ROBERT A. SPEED, son of James S. Speed, is, like his brothers, an exceedingly popular man in Memphis, where he lives. His business has always been with river interests, and for a number of years he has represented the Pittsburgh Coal Company, having entire charge of the company's business in all its branches from Memphis to New Orleans. He is a man of fine executive ability and full of energy. He has been elected one of the Commissioners of

the city of Memphis without opposition, his popularity being so great that no one cared to run against him.

He married Mary Jones. Their children: James M., Blanche, Mary M., died; Roberta Able, John Kearney.

EMMA SPEED, daughter of James S. Speed, married Captain Alfred G. Tuther, December, 1868. He was born in New York and raised in Columbus, O. He entered the Union Army in 1861 as First Lieutenant 2d Ohio Infantry; served throughout the war, and when it ended he was Captain and Brevet-Major, and Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General R. P. Buckland. For twenty-five years he has been engaged in business in Memphis as agent of the Star Union Line Pennsylvania Railroad.

The children of this marriage:

1. Alfred G., died in infancy.
2. John Moody.
3. Thomas E.
4. Mary Alice.
5. Louise.
6. James Speed.
7. Emma.
8. Evelyn.

JOHN K. SPEED, son of James S. Speed, is one of the most solid as well as popular of the business men of Memphis. He was born in Louisville, March 21, 1848, and at the age of seven his father, with all the family, moved from Louisville to Chicago. When quite young he entered the service of the Northern Transportation Company, and remained with it until 1866, when he moved to Memphis with his mother and the other children of the family, his father having died in Chicago. He went into business as a wholesale grain and commission merchant. His house now ranks as the oldest and most successful of its class in Memphis. He helped organize the Board of Trade in Memphis in 1866, and was its first President. He was also one of the originators of the Merchants' Exchange, and he became its first President. He was the first President of

the Memphis City Bank. Is now President of the Home Insurance Company; also of the Memphis Grain Elevator and Manufacturing Company, and Dixie Mill Company; Vice-President of the State Savings Bank; Director in the State National Bank. This statement of the positions of trust and confidence to which he has been called is enough to show his character. His success is due to his intelligence, self-reliance and integrity. His business ability and judgment and perfect reliability are so distinctly recognized, that he is appealed to to settle disputes among business men to such an extent that it has been remarked that if he had been a lawyer and charged for his counsel, he would by that means alone have been made wealthy. These characteristics were displayed when he was a young man, a little over twenty, as illustrated by the following fact: There was a dispute about the weighing of grain in Memphis, and a firm in the North that was complaining telegraphed to have John K. Speed settle it; that they would abide by whatever he did.

He occupies an enviable position among the business men of the country, and is especially honored in his own city, for which he has done so much.

He married Lucy R. Clarke, in the city of Peoria, Ill., February 8, 1871. She is the daughter of Chas. S. Clarke, of Peoria, a successful business man, who, by reason of his love for reading and study, was called the "Sage of Peoria." Her younger brother, Charles C. Clarke, has been for two years Mayor of Peoria, being the youngest man who ever filled that office. She is a lady of great culture, refinement and beauty—a worthy companion of an honored husband.

The children of this marriage :

1. Charles Clarke.
2. Julia Ann.
3. Kate Kearney.

BLANCHE SPEED, daughter of James S. Speed; married Dr. John W. Buddeke, of Memphis, December 9, 1885. He was born in Nashville; was educated at Notre Dame College, Ind.; studied and graduated in medicine under Dr.

Dake, of Nashville, and has been a practicing Homeopathic physician in Memphis for twelve years. Their children :

1. Blanche Speed.
2. Kate Hamilton.
3. John Williams.

CAPTAIN ASAPH HUNTER SPEED.

Asaph Hunter Speed, son of John Speed and Mary Stephens, was born in 1820. He lived in Jefferson county, and city of Louisville. He served as a captain in the Union Army in the Civil war in the 5th Kentucky Infantry, Company C. He married Margaret E. Waller. Their children are : Virginia, Emma, John J.

LEWIS SPEED.

Lewis Speed, second son of Lewis Speed, of Virginia, born about 1775, moved to Kentucky and married Sarah Thomas. They lived in Jefferson county. They had eight children : Sarah, Worden P., Emily, Mary, Lydia, Elizabeth, Matthias, Lewis John.

MARY SPEED LEE.

Mary Speed, third child of Lewis Speed, of Virginia, born about 1777, moved to Kentucky and married Roland Lee, and lived in Jefferson county. Children two : Elizabeth, Mason.

This Elizabeth Speed married her cousin, Worden P. Speed, above-named son of Lewis Speed and Sarah Thomas.

The children of Worden P. and Elizabeth are : James Madison, Edward, William, Mason L., Logan.

Edward Speed and Mason L. Speed both were soldiers during the Civil war in the Union army, being members of the 5th Kentucky Infantry.

Lewis John Speed, brother of Worden P., had children : Florence, James S., Mary, John, George.

MARTHA SPEED APPERSON.

SIXTH BRANCH.

Martha Speed, daughter of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born August 11, 1748. She married Mr. Apperson and moved to Georgia.

Mrs. Eliza Raney writes that Martha had a son named Richard Apperson, who visited her mother's house when she (Mrs. Raney) was a child, which was about 1825. That Richard Apperson, had a daughter named Martha Speed, and another daughter named Eliza. That he died young. His daughter, Eliza, died unmarried. Martha married Mr. Tunstall, of Pittsylvania, Va.

The statement has been made that the Appersons of Mt. Sterling, Ky., are related to the descendants of Martha Speed Apperson. The author can not learn whether the statement is correct or not.

JOSEPH SPEED.

SEVENTH BRANCH.

Joseph Speed, son of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born in Mecklenburg, May 27, 1750.

He was a man of the finest character, educated and accomplished, and one of the most trusted and influential citizens in that part of Virginia.

At the age of twenty-six he was a member of the celebrated Virginia Convention of May, 1776, which proclaimed the rights of man. Bancroft says:

"To that body were chosen more than one hundred and thirty of the ablest and most weighty men of Virginia. They were the choice of the free-holders of Virginia, and the majority were men of independent fortune, or even opulence. It was afterward remembered that of this grave assembly, the members were for the most part men of large stature and robust frames, and that a very great proportion of them lived to exceeding old age. They were to decide whether Virginia demanded independence, and if so, they were to establish a Commonwealth, and in making this decision, they moved like a pillar of fire in front of the whole country."

Bancroft further says of the work of this Convention :

"The Virginia Declaration came directly out of the heart of nature; and announced governing principles of all peoples in all future times. It was the voice of reason going forth to create new institutions, to speak a new political world into being."

It was a proud distinction to be a member of this Convention.

Joseph Speed was subsequently, by appointment of the Virginia Legislature, associated with Arthur Campbell, Edmund Winston, Thos. Madison, Samuel McDowell, Harry Innis and others, as commissioners, to take testimony and make report in behalf of the State of Virginia, against per-

sons claiming western lands under pretext of purchase from Indians.

Under this commission Joseph Speed took depositions and made report of the facts of the celebrated treaty at Watauga in East Tennessee, where Richard Henderson claimed to have purchased that immense territory called by him Transylvania, and including the best lands in Kentucky. It is well known that this project of Henderson was nullified by Virginia.

Joseph Speed wrote a beautiful handwriting, and his composition was excellent. He was evidently a man of fine culture, as well as a man of affairs. He was also a man of shining Christian piety. He was a vestryman in his parish church in Mecklenburg.

Some of his letters have been preserved, and extracts will be here copied. They were written to his brother, Captain James Speed, who had only recently moved from Virginia to Kentucky :

“ HILLSBOROUGH, May 8, 1783.

“ DEAR BROTHER: I arrived here this morning from Mecklenburg. At my father's, a few days ago, I had the pleasure of reading a letter from you to him, dated November last, informing him of your safe arrival in the back country, on which I most sincerely congratulate you.

“ With very great pleasure I embrace an opportunity by Colonel Donelson, to inform you that our father, together with all our brothers and sisters, and the rest of our relatives, are well, as are also our friends and acquaintances, so far as I know. I hope this may find you and your good family in health.

“ Mr. Walker Daniel, before he left Halifax county, sold for me a tract of land to Thomas Robins, of said county of Halifax, for 30,000 pounds of tobacco, of which he, the said Daniel, has received of Mr. Robins 10,500 pounds, out of which he has paid me no more than one hogshead, supposed to contain 1,450 pounds, leaving him in my debt upwards of 9,000 pounds, which I have no chance to get unless it be through your friendship.

“ P. S.—On the 3d of December last I was married to Mr. Bignall's eldest daughter, Nancy. My compliments to my sister Polly and all my cousins.

“ Your loving brother,

JOSEPH SPEED.”

Letter written by Joseph Speed to his brother, Captain James Speed :

“ ROBERT BURTON’S, ON NUTBUSH, April 18, 1784.

“ DEAR BROTHER: Yours of February 25th last I read a few days ago at Mr. Thomas Spencer’s, of whom I received 4,521 pounds of tobacco, on account of Mr. Walker Daniel, which I believe is the just balance due me from him.”

After writing on business at some length, he says :

“ I was living in Tarborough when you left Charlotte, which is my place of residence now, and where I expect to continue for three years at least. We commenced housekeeping on the 27th January last, and of course, as the time is short, we have not furnished ourselves with many necessaries yet. However, if you will honor us with your company, we shall be able to give you plenty to eat and drink, a good bed, and plenty of provender for your horse.”

He adds :

“ Our old father is as hearty as I have seen him for a long time past; also our brothers and sisters and relations of every sort are well, I believe. Be pleased to offer my little Nancy’s compliments, joined with mine, to sister Polly, and my love to all the children. I am in good health, dear James,

“ Your loving brother,

“ JOSEPH SPEED.

“ Addressed to James Speed, Lincoln county, Virginia.”

The address of this letter shows how Kentucky was at that date a part of Virginia. The correspondence suggests the wide separation the move to Kentucky made. The distance by the way of the “ Wilderness Road ” was hundreds of miles, and the travel was on horseback or on foot.

Another letter from Joseph Speed to his brother James is as follows :

“ MECKLENBURG, August 23, 1787.

“ DEAR BROTHER: When I wrote you last August I was living at Tarborough, in North Carolina, but we moved from there on the 4th of last March to this county. I am now living on the place that formerly belonged to old Benjamin Baird, about a mile from Sam Holmes’, which I bought from Richard Watts, a brother of Mrs. McHarg. I have purchased since then the place that formerly belonged to old Nathaniel Cook, together with two other little bits

adjoining, making, in the whole, 354 acres. Ever since March I have been repairing the dwelling-house and building new ones, and have now got myself almost complete with respect to buildings. The land is rather poor, but if the place proves healthy, I expect we are fixed for life.

"I am sorry we are placed at so great distance from each other that we can not enjoy each other's company now and then; though we ought to thank God that we can write, and by that means communicate, each to the other, remarkable circumstances that may happen from time to time at our respective places."

Joseph Speed married Ann Bignall, of Tarborough, N. C., December 3, 1782. They had five children:

1. John H.
2. Joseph, died unmarried.
3. Robert.
4. Anne.
5. Mary Ann.

JOHN H. SPEED.

The above John H. Speed, son of Joseph Speed, was a prominent lawyer in Mecklenburg. He married Susan Mosby, a daughter of Wade Mosby, of Virginia.

The children of John H. Speed and Susan Mosby were:

1. John M., left no children.
2. Eliza.
3. Royal Sidney.

Eliza married Commodore John Rudd, of the United States Navy. They had two children:

1. John Speed Rudd.
2. Eliza Beverly.

The first of these, John Speed Rudd, died, leaving two children, Mary Eliza and John Speed.

The second, Eliza Beverly, married Captain J. Sitgreaves, of Wheeling, Va. Their children: Susan Beverly, Nannie, Allen P., Julian A., John Speed, Joseph, Marion.

JOHN M. SPEED.

John M. Speed, son of John H. and Susan M Speed, of Mecklenburg county, Va., was born on the 5th of May, 1815, and died on the 1st of November, 1866, at the age of fifty-one. He completed his education at William and Mary College in the year 1839. He soon after married Catherine Page Waller, daughter of Wm. Waller, and located at Lynchburg, where he engaged in the practice of the law, and resided until his death. He died of diphtheria, in Washington City, to which place he had gone on business. He was a lawyer of distinguished ability and wide reputation, as the notices of his death in the papers of Lynchburg and other places fully attest.

The *Lynchburg News*, speaking of the death of John M. Speed, said :

“The void created in our community by this melancholy event, can scarcely be realized by any one not a citizen of the place. Few men have been more honored, loved and trusted than he. For twenty-five years or more he had lived and moved amongst us, honored by the important trusts which have been repeatedly confided to his keeping, loved for the purity of his principles, the geniality of his disposition and the high-toned honor which pervaded his every action, and trusted with implicit confidence in matters involving alike the dearest and most delicate interests of private life, and the most important, onerous and responsible duties of public station.”

The *Lynchburg Virginian* said :

“The death of Mr. Speed is a severe blow to Lynchburg. He was one of our most useful citizens. In various capacities he had served her with fidelity and ability. He had at different times filled the position of Representative in the Legislature, member of the State Convention, President of the City Council, Bank President, Canal Director, and was always found equal to any duties devolved upon him, and a wise, judicious and zealous public servant.”

This paper also speaks in the highest praise of his attainments as a lawyer and his eloquence as an orator. It says he was a Whig in politics, a leader of his party, always cautious, yet bold in the expression of his sentiments :

“But, admirable as Mr. Speed was in his public relations, it was in his private and personal character that he excelled and shone

brightest. He was in the highest and strictest sense a perfect gentleman. Of courtly yet affable and genial manners and elegant personal appearance."

The *National Intelligencer* said :

"The name of John M. Speed wherever known was a synonym for unspotted integrity and brilliant talents."

The *Richmond Times* said :

"Mr. Speed was one of the most intelligent, refined, and highly cultivated gentlemen of the State, and nowhere will his death be more sincerely regretted than in this city, where he was widely known. * * * Deeply do we deplore his loss to the State as well as to the domestic circle of which he was the pride and ornament."

The *Richmond Enquirer* said :

"He was endowed with high gifts, and possessed a heart which was the home of every noble impulse. With an intellect of great natural strength, and vivacity cultivated by a liberal education and varied studies, he combined brilliant wit, genial humor, and as unselfish a soul as ever won human hearts."

The resolutions of the bar of Lynchburg were very complimentary, saying among other things :

"Mr. Speed was fitted by nature and acquirements for public usefulness, and we had hoped he would be spared for still further and greater usefulness, as we had noticed latterly a progressive development of his capacity as counsel and advocate, in brilliant and masterly efforts."

Judge Marshall said :

"I most cordially unite with my brethren of the bar in giving expression to our regard for the memory of John M. Speed as a member of that profession of which his brilliant talents and varied acquirements made him so conspicuous an ornament. He invariably challenged my admiration and commanded my respect, and while in common with yourselves and this whole community, I deplore his loss, his death has excited in my heart deeper and stronger emotions, for he was my bosom friend."

John M. Speed was a man of broad views and liberal sen-

timents. In 1855 he was made Vice-President of the Virginia Colonization Society. He left no children.

ROBERT SPEED.

Robert Speed, third son of Joseph Speed and Ann Bignall, moved from Virginia to Kentucky. He was born about 1787, and it was probably between 1800 and 1810 that he went to Henderson, Ky. He married twice. First, Mary Coleman, of Virginia. The children of this marriage were :

1. Joseph.
2. Ann.
3. Robert B.
4. Eliza.

His second wife was Isabella Towns. There were children of this marriage :

1. John Henry.
2. William, died in Memphis ; unmarried.
3. Belle, married Mr. Boardly, of Henderson.

ROBERT B. SPEED.

The above Robert B., son of Robert, lived at Madisonville, Ky., and was a prosperous business man. He lived in a handsome house in the suburbs of the town, and during the Civil war, when the writer had the pleasure of being at his house, he had a beautiful home and most interesting family. After the war he removed to Evansville, Ind., and then to New Orleans, where he died.

His children were : Robert, who was a young man during the war, and served in the Union army in the 25th Kentucky Infantry ; Emma, who married soon after the war and died in New Orleans ; Clarence ; Eugene.

ELIZA, the fourth child of Robert Speed, of Henderson, married James Hicks, of Henderson.

JOHN H. SPEED.

John H. Speed, son of Robert Speed, of Henderson, became a prominent business man in Memphis, Tenn., being the proprietor of a large dry goods store. During the war he went to Macon, Ga., and there established government works. He returned to Memphis and died in 1873.

He married Mary Deaderick, of Memphis. Their children were as follows :

1. ROBERT D., married Waldine Putnam and lives at Ft. Worth, Tex. They have two children : Julian H. and Robert D.

2. ALINE, married Carneal Warfield, of Greenville, Miss. They have two children : Mary S. and Carneal W.

3. MARY E., married John S. Brown, of St. Louis. They have four children : Joshua, Garland, Aline and Speed.

4. LIDA D.

5. JOHN S.

6. BELLE.

MARY SPEED JONES.

Mary Speed, daughter of Joseph Speed and Ann Bignall, married William Duke Jones, of Warren county, N. C. She died 1826. Their children: Joseph Speed, Ann Bignall, Tempie M., William R., Mary E., John C.

JOSEPH SPEED JONES.

Joseph Speed Jones, above, married twice—first, Lucy B. Pettway; second, Mary Fort.

The children of the first marriage :

1. Mary Speed, died.
2. Mark Pettway.
3. Marina Williams.
4. William Robert, unmarried.
5. Pattie Clark.
6. John B. Williams.
7. Lucy Pettway.
8. Joseph Speed.
9. Edwin Early, unmarried.
10. Tempie Williams, died.

The children of the second marriage :

1. Mary Speed.
2. Howard Field, unmarried.
3. Peter D., unmarried.
4. Matthew M., unmarried.

MARK PETTWAY JONES, son of Joseph Speed Jones and Lucy Pettway, married Nannie P. Jones, of Wake county, N. C.

Their children : Alfred Speed, died ; Harriet Pettway, died ; William Duke, Lizzie Price and Lucy Pettway.

MARINA WILLIAMS, daughter of Joseph Speed Jones and Lucy Pettway, married Charles A. Cook, of Warrenton, N. C. He is a lawyer of first-class standing in his State, and in 1889 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina by President Harrison. He was born 1848, graduated at the University of North Carolina, 1866, and afterward at Princeton, N. J., 1870. He began law practice in 1872. In 1878 he was elected county solicitor in Warren county, N. C., where he resides.

In 1884 he was the Republican nominee for Attorney-General for the State, but was not elected. In 1886 he was elected State Senator for the district composed of Warren and Vance counties. He has been sent by his own party as delegate to State and National Conventions. These facts show that he stands high in his own party and in his State. He is a deservedly popular man. He is a descendant of and is connected with the best families in his State—the Cooks, Alstons, Macons, Marshalls, etc.

It is through the kindness of his wife that this record of the descendants of Mary Speed, daughter of Joseph Speed and Ann Bignall, was obtained. She is a woman of great intelligence and takes great interest in family history.

The children of Charles A. and Marina W. Cook are as follows : Branch Alston, died ; Lenoir Alston, Bignall Speed, Josephine H., Barker Pettway, Charles Alston, Marshall Edwards, died ; Marina W., died ; Benjamin Edwards, died.

PATTIE CLARK, daughter of Joseph Speed Jones and

Lucy Pettway, married James C. Williams, of Warren county, N. C.

Their children: Joseph Speed, Lucy Pettway, John Brixton, Mary Ann, Tempie Hilliard, Marina Cook, Mark Pettway, Frank Graham, Pattie Jones.

JOHN BRIXTON, son of Joseph Speed Jones and Lucy Pettway, married Nannie P., widow of Mark Pettway Jones.

Their children are Nannie P. and Alpheus.

LUCY PETTWAY, daughter of Joseph Speed Jones and Lucy Pettway, married Samuel Reeks, of Warren county, N. C. They have one child, Samuel S. Reeks.

JOSEPH SPEED, son of Joseph Speed Jones and Lucy Pettway, married Estelle McKenny, of Montgomery, Tex.

Their children are Mattie Noble, Willie Estelle and Lucy Pettway.

MARY SPEED, daughter of Joseph Speed Jones and Mary Fort, married Dr. Wm. Mercer, of Edgecombe county, N. C.

Their children are Maggie Estelle, Mary Fort and John Ruth.

ANN BIGNALL BOYD.

Ann Bignall Jones, daughter of Mary Speed and William D. Jones, married John E. Boyd, of Warren county, N. C.

Their children are Mary Speed, Parthenia Ann, John R., William J., Joseph Edwin, Henry Armisted and Walter Blair.

MARY SPEED, daughter of Ann Bignall Jones and John E. Boyd, married Joseph Ward, of Tennessee.

Their children are Ann Boyd, William S., Grace Arrington, John B., James G. and Joseph.

PARTHENIA ANN, daughter of Ann Bignall Jones and John E. Boyd, married W. P. Massenburg.

Their children are John Boyd and Mary Speed.

HENRY A., son of Ann Bignall Jones and John E. Boyd, married Bettie Norwood, Warren county, N. C.

Their children are Wm. N., Ann J. and Miriam M.

WILLIAM JONES, son of Ann Bignall Jones and John E. Boyd, married Mollie Batchelor, of Halifax county, N. C.

Their children are Ann Bignall, Pattie B., John Early, died, and Mollie B., died.

TEMPIE M., daughter of Mary Speed and Wm. D. Jones, married Henry Fitts, of Warren county, N. C.

One child, James Fitts, married Fannie Bird, of Petersburg, Va. Children: Henry and James. Both belong to the United States Navy.

JOHN E. JONES.

John E. Jones, son of William D. Jones and Mary Speed, married three times. The second wife was Willie Pettway. One child, Willie, died.

MARY ELIZA SOMERVILLE.

Mary Eliza, daughter of Mary Speed and William D. Jones, married Joseph Somerville, of Warren county, N. C.

Their children:

1. William J., a lawyer in Memphis; died.
2. Catherine V.; died.
3. Mary Speed; died.
4. Rosa Claiborne.
5. Tempie J.
6. Sallie Gilmer; died.
7. Walter E., lawyer in Texas; died.
8. Eliza J.
9. Nannie B.
10. James B., physician; died.

Rosa Claiborne Somerville married James R. Gibson, of Tennessee. Their children are Nathan A., Joseph S., James R., Rosa, Mary S. and Thomas.

Tempie J. Somerville married Judge H. J. Livingston, of Brownsville, Tenn. Their children are Mary S., Henry, Rosa G. and Geneveve.

Eliza J. Somerville married James S. Meux, of Tennessee. Their children are Tempie Somerville and George W.

Nannie Boyd Somerville married Wm. B. Nash, of Staunton, Tenn. One child, Will Brehon.

ANN BIGNALL PEETE.

Ann Bignall Speed, daughter of Joseph Speed and Ann Bignall, married Edwin Peete.

Their children are Angelina, William, Mary, Emily, Joseph, John, Anna and Robert.

The above Angelina married twice—first, Dr. Wm. Fennell; second, Wm. D. Jones. Children: Pattie W., Ella Speed, Bettie A., Emma P. and Mary W.

Ella married Frank W. Hyman, Warren county, N. C. Their children all died young.

Bettie Ann married W. S. Davis, of Warren county, N. C. Their children are William J., John B., Mary E., Robert Lee, Richard A., Frank H., Norvin M., Lizzie Speed, Emma H., Joseph Speed, Julian C. and Angelina P.

William J. married Hannah M. Barham, of Franklin county, N. C. Their children are William B., Bettie J. and Martin.

Mary E. married John McCobb, of Durham, N. C. One child.

Emma Peete, daughter of Angelina Peete and W. D. Jones, married Henry B. Hunter, of Warren county, N. C. Their children are Frank P., Willie J., Carrie, Lula, Henry B., Edwin D., Emma J. and Robert K.

Mary William, daughter of Angelina Peete and W. D. Jones, married Wesley Irby, of Virginia. Their children are Henry H., Frank M., Ella H. and Willie J.

LUCY SPEED JETER.

EIGHTH BRANCH.

Lucy Speed, daughter of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born in Mecklenburg, Va., April 11, 1752. She married Mr. Jeter.

In the letter of her father, John Speed, which has been preserved and is shown in the sketch of him, Lucy is mentioned as about to leave for the South and not very well. He says: "Poor Lucy! I shall never see her again, I expect."

Mrs. Eliza Raney (granddaughter of Lucy's sister, Sarah Hansard) says: "I have often heard my mother speak of her Aunt Lucy being so distressed at having to go to Georgia and leave all her kin, and wrote back she had ruined her eyes crying so much. She left children, for I have heard my mother inquire of students at Randolph College, Macon, and of others if they knew any Jeters in Augusta, Ga. We had an old negro man named Jacob who belonged to Great-grandfather Speed, who told me I was just like his Miss Lucy Jeter."

MATTHIAS SPEED.

NINTH BRANCH.

Matthias, or Matt Speed, as he was called, son of John Speed and Mary Taylor, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., June 18, 1754. He was married and was living in Virginia as late as September 12, 1784. This appears from a letter, which has been preserved, written by John Speed, the father of Matt, to Matt's brother, Captain James Speed, then in Kentucky. The letter says "Matt and his family were well about a month ago." Not long after this date Matt moved to Kentucky and settled in that part of Lincoln county which in 1808 became Casey county. And there he resided the remainder of his life. It is a tradition that he was very happily married, his wife being about his own age. He was well educated, and was a man of strong mental endowment, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. His descendants show his strongly-marked characteristics.

They inherited from him a decided opposition to the institution of slavery, notwithstanding they were owners of large numbers of slaves. In this respect they were like the Emancipationists, generally, in Kentucky, who bore an evil which, under existing laws, they could not well escape from. They were all people of industry and good financial condition, and unusually intelligent. It has been remarked that the men and women were all good-looking and well educated. Mary Speed, a daughter of Matt Speed, who married Randolph Peyton, was a woman of unusual gifts and culture. Colonel John Speed Smith, of Madison county, who knew her well, pronounced her to be the most intellectual and cultured woman he had ever met. Matt Speed left four children :

1. John.
2. Matthias.

3. Nannie.
4. Mary.

John Speed, the eldest son of Matt Speed, married Miss Hutchings. He died 1855. His children were four or five, and they moved to Missouri. Their records have not been obtained.

MATTHIAS SPEED, JR.

Matthias Speed, second son of Matt Speed, lived in Casey county, Ky., and left three sons.

1. Thomas S.
2. William.
3. John.

THOMAS S. SPEED.

Thomas S. Speed, son of Matthias Speed and grandson of Matt Speed, lived in Casey county, Ky., for many years, and was a member of the Lower House of the Kentucky Legislature, 1845, and of the State Senate, 1848. After that he removed with his family to Texas, where he died.

WILLIAM SPEED.

William Speed, second son of Matthias Speed, went to Illinois. No record of his family has been obtained.

JOHN SPEED.

John Speed, third son of Matthias Speed, married Miss Hutchings. He died in 1855. His children went to Missouri. No record of them has been obtained.

NANNIE SPEED PEYTON.

Nannie Speed, third child of Matt Speed, married Buford Peyton. They had two children. The first, Frank, was a merchant in Lebanon and died unmarried. The second, Eliza, married Mr. Gartin, of Marion county, Ky., and her daughter married Mr. Bosley, who became sheriff of Washington county, Ky.

MARY SPEED PEYTON.

Mary Speed, daughter of Matt Speed, married Randolph Peyton, a brother of Buford Peyton, who married her sister Nannie. The children of Randolph Peyton and Mary Speed were :

1. Matt Speed.
2. Maria.
3. Mary Speed.
4. Louisa.

MATT SPEED PEYTON lived in Lincoln county, and left a family of three sons and five daughters. Their names have not been obtained.

MARIA PEYTON, daughter of Mary Speed Peyton, married John W. Gilbert. They left one daughter, who married Cornelius Varney, of Lincoln county.

MARY SPEED PEYTON, daughter of Mary Speed Peyton, married J. F. Warren, and they had two daughters, Maria and Martha. The latter married Joseph Severance, a merchant of Stanford, Ky.

LOUISA PEYTON, the third daughter of Mary Speed Peyton, married Thomas P. Hill, who was a promising young lawyer, but died at the age of twenty-five. He was a brother of Hon. Clement Hill, of Lebanon, Ky., who became one of the most noted lawyers in Central Kentucky. The grandfather of Thomas P. Hill and Clement Hill came to Kentucky from Maryland, having served his country in the Revolutionary war. The children of Thos. P. Hill and Louisa Peyton were :

1. Thomas P. Hill.
2. Mary Speed Hill.

THOMAS P. HILL, son of Thomas P. Hill and Louisa Peyton, was born August 30, 1828. He was educated at St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Ky., studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1849. He has practiced his profession in the various counties of Central Kentucky with distinguished success. He married Maria Peyton and

resides at Stanford, Ky., where he is counsel for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company. The author's thanks are due to him for many of the facts concerning the family of Matthias Speed.

Their children :

1. Bailey Peyton Hill.
2. Thos. P. Hill, Jr.
3. Mary Speed Hill.

The latter, Mary Speed Hill, daughter of Thos. P. and Maria P. Hill, married Benjamin Spaulding, of Lebanon, Kentucky.

MARY SPEED HILL, daughter of Thos. P. and Louisa P. Hill, married Mr. Robertson, and lives in Missouri.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

It is scarcely to be expected that the records as given in the foregoing pages are entirely free from errors. Mistakes are very apt to occur in setting down names. While the author very sincerely regrets any omission, or erroneous statement which may be found, he believes there can not be many, and he does not think they will affect the main value of the book. The principal features of the book are believed to be the general account of the family during the two hundred years it has been in America, and a hundred and fifty years in England, and in tracing the descendants of the several branches, with special mention of many of the members, particularly those of the earlier generations.

THE records show that there has, for many years, existed a marked partiality for the names John and James, and also that in families not having the Speed surname, Speed is much used as a given or Christian name. In the second branch—that of Captain James Speed—the following interesting table can be made, showing the alternate use of the names John and James :

James Speed, of Spencer county, Ky.

John Speed, his father, of Louisville.

James Speed (Attorney-General), father of said John.

Judge John Speed, father of said James.

Captain James Speed, father of Judge John.

John Speed, of Mecklenburg, father of Captain James.

James Speed, father of said John.

John Speed, of Southampton, father of said James.

Dr. John Speed, of Oxford, father of said John.

John Speed, the historian, father of Dr. John Speed.

Ten generations, covering a period of nearly three hundred and fifty years.

In the third branch—that of Henry Speed—the name John James has been given in regular succession :

Henry Speed named a son
John James, who named a son
John James, who named a son
John James, who named a son
John James.

The name "Speed" singly, and in combination with others, such as John, James, Robert, Joseph, etc., has been given as a Christian name in more than fifty instances.

THE author believes that all the Speeds in the United States belong to one or another of the branches mentioned in this book. He has not been able, however, to determine to which branch Elizabeth Speed, who lived at Madison, Ga., belongs. She married Isaac C. Hatch. Her father was Terrell Speed, and he had three brothers, Wade, William, and James; also four sisters, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, and Floreide. Of these, Sarah married a nephew of John C. Calhoun, and Floreide married John Paxton Holt, of Virginia.

A. M. Speed and E. H. Speed, composing the Speed Stationery Company, of New York city, are from Nottingham, England. They are lineally descended from John Speed, the Historian.

FOR a number of years it was a custom in the Speed family, at Louisville, to have an annual picnic on the Fourth of July. They were occasions of great enjoyment. The one which took place July 4, 1881, was so generally attended and was enjoyed so much, an account of it was prepared and printed in a pamphlet. It was especially notable on account of the presence of so many of the older members of the family, as shown by the following list :

James Speed.
Jane Speed, his wife.
Joshua F. Speed.
Fanny Speed, his wife.

Philip Speed.
J. Smith Speed.
Susan Speed, his wife.
Mrs. Peachy W. Peay.
Mrs. Susan Davis.
Mrs. Martha Adams.
Thomas S. Speed.
Margaret Speed, his wife.
Dr. J. J. Speed.
Belle T. Speed, his wife.

Besides these, there were sons and daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, making the total number present of the family alone, exclusive of guests, one hundred and seven.

Those named were four brothers and their wives, and their three sisters, being sons and daughters of Judge John Speed, of Louisville; also the two sons of Major Thomas Speed, of Bardstown, and their wives. Of these brothers and sisters and first cousins, the eldest was seventy years of age, and the youngest fifty-nine. They made a remarkable group, considering their age, relationship and character. They had known each other from childhood. Their lives had, in a large measure, been spent together, and their mutual attachment was perfect. It was the great admiration and genuine love the author had for these grand members of the family that primarily inspired the purpose of making this book; and as long as this book remains, may it inspire those of future generations to live like grand lives and be held in like precious memory by their descendants.

DURING the Civil war the author of this book, being at Madisonville, Ky., learned of this incident: Mr. Robert Speed's daughter, Emma, was then a young lady about seventeen or eighteen years of age, and very pretty and attractive. She had a horse which she rode and was very fond of. She was told that a band of guerrillas were taking horses in that vicinity, and to guard her own she had him brought into the yard in front of her father's house.

When the men were seen approaching she had a boy tie the horse to the verandah, and she stood by him with a pistol in her hand. They said they had come for that horse, and she replied she would shoot the first man that laid hands on him. Her attitude of defiance caused the men to retire without the horse. This story was told to the writer by both herself and her father. She said she was so excited by the impudence of the demand she believed she certainly would have shot.

MRS. AMELIE RIVES CHANLER is connected with the descendants of Judge John Speed and the Frys and Bullitts in this way: Her grandfather, Senator Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, married Judith Walker, a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Walker. The father of said Judith Walker was a brother of Peachy Walker, who married Joshua Fry. It is shown in this book that Mrs. Lucy G. Speed, wife of Judge John Speed, and Mrs. Ann Bullitt, wife of Wm. C. Bullitt, were daughters of Joshua Fry and Peachy Walker, and sisters of Thomas Walker Fry, who married Elizabeth Speed Smith.

THE fact of James Speed being a member of the Cabinet of President Lincoln connects him with very important historic events. He was the Attorney-General when Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and his opinion to the effect that the assassins should be tried by a military court is a celebrated public document. He was frequently importuned to write for the *North American Review* upon that subject, but never consented to do so until General Hancock was nominated for the presidency, in 1880. He was then urgently requested to write an article upon the trial of the assassins, because General Hancock was the military officer in command in Washington when that trial took place. He so far complied with the request as to prepare a short statement, but refused to send it on. Fortunately, he did not destroy what he had written, but gave it to the author of this book. Subsequently, in the year 1888, after the

death of James Speed, an article was published in the *North American Review* by Joseph Holt, which induced John Speed, the son of James Speed, to send to that magazine a brief correction, and with it he sent the article his father had prepared. It was then published in the September number, 1888.

The article is so interesting and valuable, not only as an historical paper, but also as a remarkable specimen of clear and logical reasoning, it is reproduced here.

It is a conclusive argument on the proposition that an action which, under ordinary circumstances would be improper, would, under different circumstances, not only be proper, but necessary.

It is as follows:

I would not undertake to give, within the compass of a short article, the details of the monstrous crime of the assassination of President Lincoln; nor would it be possible in such limits to set forth the facts which demonstrated the guilt of the persons punished for that crime. But as the nomination of General Hancock has invested this subject with a fresh interest, I will briefly present some of the points connected with it :

Mr. Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865. A few days before this, General Lee had surrendered the army of Northern Virginia. But the war was not, by any means, over at that time. For more than a month afterward armies of the rebellion were still in the field, and for many months the angry bellows of war did not entirely subside. For more than four years the sulphuric atmosphere of actual war had hung over the country. At the national capital no other air was breathed. Four years of fierce, bloody conflict raging all around, within sight and hearing and almost up to its very gates, had constituted Washington practically a military camp. The city was policed by soldiers. The public buildings were guarded by soldiers. The army was the protector as well as the defender of the capital. This condition of affairs perfectly answered Lord Coke's definition of war:

"So, when by invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or such like, the peaceable course of justice is disturbed and stopped so that the courts of justice be, as it were, shut up *et inter a legi silent*, then it is said to be time of war."

It was in the midst of such a disturbed state of affairs that the assassination took place. The dreadful event, of course, intensified those conditions. The assassins were taken and held to answer for the awful crime. The question arose, should they be tried by the

civil or military courts? The victim was not an ordinary citizen. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the Union, which, at that time, numbered more than a million men. The crime was most extraordinary; the times were equally so. Every substantial consideration of justice and fairness and common sense demanded that the military arm of the Government should try the accused, and deal with them according to the facts.

That Mrs. Surratt had a fairer trial before a military court than she would have had before the civil tribunals at that time, is, to my mind, unquestionable. In the midst of the fearful excitement of that hour the place of greatest calm was military headquarters. The soldiers were the peace-officers of the times. They quelled mobs, they prevented lynchings. Such was the upturned condition of society that judicial calmness was more to be expected from trained and experienced officers of the army than from a civil magistrate and a jury.

In the opinion I gave as Attorney-General of the United States upon this question, this language is used:

"It is manifest, from what has been said, that military tribunals exist under and according to the laws and usages of war in the interest of justice and mercy. They are established to save human life and to prevent cruelty as far as possible."

The following language is also used:

"That the judgments of such tribunals may have been sometimes harsh, and sometimes even tyrannical, does not prove that they ought not to exist, nor does it prove that they are not constituted in the interest of justice and mercy. Considering the power that the laws of war give over secret participants in hostilities, such as banditti, guerrillas, spies, etc., the position of a commander would be miserable indeed if he could not call to his aid the judgments of such tribunals. He would become a mere butcher of men, without the power to ascertain justice, and there can be no mercy where there is no justice. War, in its mildest form, is horrible, but take away from the contending armies the ability and right to organize what is now known as the Bureau of Military Justice, they would become monstrous savages, unrestrained by any and all ideas of law and justice. Surely no lover of mankind, no one who respects law and order, no one who has the instincts of justice or who can be softened by mercy would, in time of war, take away from the commanders the right to organize military tribunals of justice; and especially such tribunals for the protection of persons charged or suspected of being secret foes and participants in hostilities."

That opinion set forth that armies have to deal not only with open, active enemies in the field, but also with secret enemies—spies, brigands, bushwhackers, assassins; that the military arm of the United States was put forth to deal with the assassins of the Presi-

dent and Commander-in-Chief of the Army, slain by them in the midst of the very fiercest conflagration of war. For this there could be no complaint. It was proper and humane.

The military commission which tried the assassins of the President was carefully selected. It was composed of men taught by experience and habit to maintain coolness and equanimity in the midst of the most exciting scenes. If it were possible at that period and that place to have secured a fair trial the method adopted was the most certain to secure it. That commission certainly had no desire to wantonly and recklessly inflict punishment upon a woman. It patiently investigated the case. If Mrs. Surratt had not been guilty, if there had been any reasonable doubt of her guilt, she would have been acquitted, as some of the other accused persons were. The Government never showed any disposition to deal severely with any of those guilty of crimes connected with the rebellion. Its military arm was exercised mildly and humanely. It was only in a few instances of absolutely hideous crimes that the perpetrators suffered the extreme penalty.

There was no ground for any complaint that the military court was harsh or unjust or cruel. There is every ground for the conclusion that it did its duty with judicious calmness and perfect, conscientious impartiality. It found the proofs of guilt clear and incontestable, and rendered judgment accordingly.

The propriety of unusual and even extraordinary action on the part of the military arm of our Government, when some extraordinary occasion calls for it, has just been most strikingly illustrated in the nomination of General Hancock by the Democratic party. According to every Democratic authority, that party claims to be the champion of the principle of military subordination to civil authority at all times and in all places where war is not flagrant. At the same time, according to every Democratic authority, the grounds upon which the nomination was given to General Hancock are contained in his general order, No. 4, promulgated at New Orleans in November, 1867. *This was more than two years after the surrender of General Lee.* The meritorious part of that order, according to Democratic authority, is as follows:

“The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of person and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offenses committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil authorities, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magnates, or should failure in the administration of justice

be complained of, *these cases will be reported to these headquarters, when such orders will be made as shall be deemed necessary.*

"While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the laws *will be instantly suppressed by arms.*"

This order was issued more than two years after the war had closed. The merit claimed for it is, that it recognizes the civil authority of the State of Louisiana as the lawful governing authority of that State. *And for this reason, and on this account, the Democratic party has avowedly given General Hancock the nomination for the presidency.* Yet it is perfectly plain that the order, in every part of it, *contemplates the supremacy of his headquarters over the civil authority of the State of Louisiana.*

Imagine for a moment such an order at this time (1880) in Louisiana, or any other State! Imagine General Hancock now saying to the people of New York (his headquarters now being in that State) that if the civil courts of New York fail to administer justice, complaint can be made at his headquarters and he will issue such orders as the case may require!

This suggests to the mind the patent fact that what is appropriate for one time may not be appropriate for another time. A distinguished soldier is nominated for the presidency for doing in 1867 that which, if done to-day, would be regarded as the act of a demented person.

In the same way that it was proper and laudable for General Hancock in 1867 to hold the army *in terrorem* over the civil courts of Louisiana for the humane protection of the citizens of that State, so it was right and just and humane to try the assassins of President Lincoln by a military court in 1865.

No one doubts that President Lincoln was assassinated by Wilkes Booth. No one doubts the guilt of his male accomplices. No one complains of the punishment they received. But there is a sentimental idea that there was some sort of injustice done to the woman, Mrs. Surratt. It is creditable to the chivalric feelings of the American people that they recoil at the idea of hanging a woman. Yet it is perfectly true that all the crimes in the calendar have at one time or another been perpetrated by females. It was Jezebel who stirred up Ahab and incited him to the foulest murders. Only recently in the State of Indiana, a woman has been found guilty of the murder of her husband, and is now under sentence of death by hanging. It is needless to cite examples, however.

There was an additional guaranty of the fairness of the proceedings against the assassins of the President, in the fact that *General Hancock, a disciplined, trained and accomplished soldier, was in command at Washington at the time.* His calmness and equipoise

in the midst of excitement, cultivated by familiarity with scenes of carnage in the whirlwind of scores of terrific conflicts, would naturally inspire calmness in others.

Had the assassins been turned over to the civil courts for trial the result would doubtless have been the same, and in that case we would have heard a more just complaint, perhaps, that instead of a trial by an impartial military tribunal they were remanded to the mercies of an angry and revengeful mob of passionate civilians, from whom it was impossible to obtain a fair jury.

AN INCIDENT ILLUSTRATING LIFE IN KENTUCKY IN THE OLD SLAVE TIMES.

One of the evils of slavery was the dread of "negro uprisings." This dread not only produced trouble to the masters and their families, but caused the slaves to be more severely treated. Whether there was any ground for a report of an expected uprising or not, the effect was a wide-spread alarm, and a very rigid treatment of the negroes. I have heard my father give the following account of an "uprising:"

He and his brother, John, were young men at the old Bardstown home, and staying with them was their cousin, Guy Smith, of Madison county. One day a neighbor rode up to the gate, and had a talk with my grandfather, Major Thomas Speed. His errand was to give information that a report had come to Bardstown that the negroes were going to "rise." That they were to assemble in a certain quarter, on a given night, after having killed all in their masters' houses, and then they were to move in a body to town and kill everybody there.

My grandfather had no faith in such reports, but he thought it best to be on guard. He mounted his horse and rode into town, a mile distant, and soon returned with the news confirmed. Preparations for defense were being made, but the excitement was all suppressed, for it was all-important not to let the negroes know they were suspected. Word was sent to every farm-house to take steps for protection. A rallying point was fixed for the assembling of a force as soon as the insurrection broke out.

My grandfather was skeptical, but had his household prepare for the worst. Ammunition was obtained and the guns put in order. When the dreaded night came, as soon as it was dark, all the axes were taken into the house from the woodpile. The scythes and pitchforks were taken in also. Water was provided to put out fire. The doors were barred and the watchers were stationed. It was soon observed that the dogs did not bark as usual. This was interpreted to mean that the negroes had taken them into their cabins. A horse was heard to neigh, which was unusual. The report of a gun was heard some distance away. These things, and the fact that otherwise the night was especially silent, all betokened something going on. The night wore on; eleven o'clock came. My grandfather concluded he would go out and reconnoiter. He quietly passed out the side door and made his way in the shadows of the buildings, until he could see the door of Jim's cabin. Jim was the one who would take a hand in the business, if any did. A suspicious light shone under his cabin door, and while my grandfather was contemplating that fact, the door opened and Jim stepped out, *and went straight to the grind-stone and ground a knife.* As soon as he returned, grandfather went back quickly, fully impressed that there was danger ahead. His report made the watchers all the more vigilant. Twelve o'clock came; grandfather would reconnoiter again. He was determined to see what was going on in that cabin. Fully armed he made his way to the back of the cabin where he could look in through a window. The light glimmered as he approached, but he heard no sound; evidently, they were planning with great secrecy and caution. He was near enough to look in, but if he did so, he might be seen. He paused a moment, then boldly raised himself and looked into the cabin. There upon the floor, down before the fire, *sat the dreaded negro, Jim, busily engaged in making a shuck-mat!* The poor suspected negro, oblivious of all the terror that was abroad, was working away by the fire-light until after midnight, upon a shuck-mat which he could sell to somebody for a quarter of a dollar.

Grandfather went back full of indignation, and ordered the young men to go to bed. Next morning he rode into town and denounced all such alarms as the work of mean masters, who mistreated their slaves and were afraid of them. Never again did he allow himself to be disturbed by a report of an expected "uprising."

THE statement is made in the preface that this book is intended for the family, and not for public circulation. With that idea in view, the preface contained some general remarks concerning the characteristics of the Speeds. With that idea still in view, the following additional comments on the same theme are made :

It may not be possible in all cases to discern, perceptibly, through the lapse of many years, and the course of several generations, the continued existence of family characteristics, but it is believed this can be done in the Speed family. The children of John Speed, of Mecklenburg, Va., had many traits in common which they inherited from their ancestors and transmitted to their descendants.

Under the training of their excellent and honored parents, they grew up well educated, intelligent and practical, and imbued with those principles of virtue which made them valuable citizens. The men were robust, manly and independent. The women were gentle, affectionate and refined. They were all people of character and substance, and they occupied a high position among the families of old Virginia.

The six brothers were all much alike. They were true to each other, and devoted to their parents and sisters. Their correspondence shows that they had a peculiarly affectionate feeling for each other, which had been cultivated in the home at Mecklenberg. They were men of that mold which commanded respect, and caused them to be recognized as leaders among those with whom their lives were cast. Their position, intelligence and character called them to bear responsibilities of more than ordinary magnitude, and this gave them reputation and influence.

They were practical men. They did not assume to be

something they were not, but were sincere, unaffected and frank. While energetic and full of activity, which resulted in all of them being men of ample substance, they never showed the slightest desire for mere notoriety. It was a cheerful, happy-tempered family of children that grew up in the home of old John Speed, of Mecklenburg. They had a lively temperament, and, by inheritance and training, possessed that spring and vivacity of spirit which is not only an essential to success, but an agreeable quality as well.

They were not men to be cast down by disappointment, nor made dizzy by good fortune. They occupied their natural position among their fellows, and performed those duties in life which fell to their lot, with courage, self-respect and common sense. It is related of Captain James Speed, that he said bad luck tried hard to master him in his early life, but before he left Virginia for Kentucky he "jumped astride of prosperity and was never dismounted." His life in Kentucky, for more than thirty years, was that of a man of large fortune, and he used his means with a liberal hand—not in ostentation, but for the good of his fellow-men, his family and his country.

There was a clear, ringing patriotism in the old Virginia family. The young men answered the Revolutionary roll-call in their own proper persons, and when called upon to discharge public duties, they did so with intelligence and fidelity. Whether remaining in the Old Dominion and North Carolina or seeking new homes in the far away regions of Kentucky or New York, they were looked up to as men qualified to lead and direct, in both public and private affairs. Looking back from this distance, we see in these men the rugged archaic simplicity of their times, but associated therewith are seen the elements which constitute heroic lives, intelligence, energy, devotion to duty, integrity, patriotism.

These features of character have appeared and reappeared with a distinct and noticeable uniformity, generation after generation.

There were no truer or more useful people in Kentucky in the pioneer days than the sons and daughters of James

and Matthias, and John and Robert Speed. And no abler or more influential people took part in the development of Western New York in the first years of this century than the families of Dr. Joseph Speed and Henry Speed.

Without flattery, but only as a statement of a fact, it may be said the qualities which belonged to the old Virginia family, and their children, continue to be displayed by their descendants to this day. The same cheerful courage and spirit of independence; the same disposition to attend to their own affairs and faithfully recognize the obligations of duty; the same disposition to make the best use of opportunity without craving notoriety; the same enjoyment of the esteem and respect of their fellow-men in every community where they live, is distinctly observable.

And the same patriotic spirit which sent an entire family into the war of the Revolution has been displayed in later times. Their country's cause was upheld in the second war with England, by Major Thomas Speed and his brother, John, and their nephew, Thomas Speed, and Colonel John Speed Smith. In the Mexican war were Speed Smith Fry and Green Clay Smith. In the last great struggle of the Civil war those who participated in one capacity or another, would make a noteworthy list of about fifty.

It is not with vanity that these observations are made, nor is it with any undue pride that the records contained in this book are thus published for the use of the family. The object intended is to preserve from oblivion the family history. Traditions fade away and letters and manuscripts perish. The printed volume is the only means that will prevent such history from becoming vague and indistinct, and ultimately passing away. The object, too, is to bring to the attention of the younger members of the family, the strong characteristics and worthy lives of their ancestors. Regard for our own forefathers is as commendable as patriotic regard for the fathers of our country. It is proper that we should know who our ancestors were, where they lived, and what they did, that we, ourselves, and generations yet to come, may be inspired to emulate the good which was in those who have gone before.

INDEX.

This index is only intended to show in what part of the book can be found the names of members of the family according to their places of residence. The headings of the pages and the arrangement of the descendants of the different branches are believed to be sufficient to enable everything in the book to be readily found without requiring the repetition of all the names in an index. Besides, as so many bear the same name, it would only be confusing to set them all down in the index.

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APPENDIX.

During the time this book was going through the press, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Menefee were traveling in Europe, and while in England, prompted by the interest they felt in the book, they obtained for the author's use some facts concerning the historian, John Speed, and others of the name of his time, which they forwarded by mail. Arriving too late to be placed in the first part of this book, this note will contain what they have so kindly and thoughtfully furnished.

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford, in the collection of Rawlinson MSS. are several pieces of the historian John Speed's manuscripts—one consisting of thirty-one leaves—entitled :

“Henry the Third, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy Guien, and Aquatayne, etc., the forty-sixth Monarch of England, his raigne, acts, and issue, written by John Speed.”

Rev. W. D. Macray says :

“From comparison with other MSS. of Speed's, in private possession, this volume appears to be undoubtedly in the autograph of the author. It is altogether different from the life printed in his history of Great Britain, having much additional matter, although in some parts the narrative is much shorter.”

Also in the same collection of Rawlinson MSS. there are two volumes in folio, apparently John Speed's own original drafts of his histories of the lives and reigns of Edward I. and Edward II., differing from the printed text.

These changes indicate an intention on the part of the industrious old author to revise his entire work.

In the Black Book of Warwick, of date 1607, is an order of council to that corporation directing them to assist John

Speed in his improvement on Saxton's Maps of Great Britain.

In the "Biographia Britannica," edited by Andrew Kippis, it is said the History of England, by John Speed, is

"Digested in a much better manner than the chronicles of Fabian, Grafton, Hollinshed and Stowe, and elegantly printed. * *

Mr. Speed was also author of 'A Cloud of Witnesses, viz: The Genealogies of Scripture, confirming the truth of Holy History and Humanity of Christ, prefixed to the new translation of the Bible in 1611, and printed afterwards in most of the subsequent ancient editions of the same, published likewise by itself in 1616.' King James I. granted him a patent for securing the property of this to himself and his heirs. After a useful and industrious life, and having lived fifty-seven years in marriage with one wife, by whom he had twelve sons and six daughters, he died at London, July 28, 1629, and was buried in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, where a monument is erected to him on the south side of the chancel. Dr. Fuller, in his quibbling manner, says that Father Speed truly answered his name in both the acceptations thereof, for celerity and success. * * * The maps are the best that had till then been made of the British Dominions. The corners of them are ornamented with coins, and the ichnography of the most considerable cities and towns in the respective counties. They were designed to go along with the history." * * * *

Our author makes a due acknowledgment to his benefactors, particularly with regard to his maps, in these words:

"So plenteous is our story and so largely requires it to be writ, through all which my weake body with many years' labor hath alone travelled, as well in the reviewing of the geographical parts of the land as in the compiling of the succeeding history, though far unable to perfect either according to their own worths. But, lest the weight of the whole should rest upon so slender a prop as myself, I have laid my buildings upon far stronger arches, as by the many alleged authorities may appear. For, first, the chords for the most part traced by others and most of them divulged into view were the foundations of my begun paines, in supplying their wants with my many additions and dimensions of the shire-townes and cities—true platforms. The further descriptions of sundry provinces I have gleaned from the famous workes of the most worthy and learned Camden, whose often-sowed-seeds in that soil hath lastly brought forth a most plenteous harvest."

After mentioning that John Speed was indebted to Lord Bacon, Sir Robert Cotton, George Carew, Earl of Totness,

Sir Henry Spelman, Dr. Barkham, Edmund Bolton and Wm. Barton for assistance upon his history, he says:

“But let us hear Mr. Speed’s own account of his chief assistants: ‘For the body of the historie,’ says he, ‘many were the manuscripts, notes, and records wherewith my honored and learned friends supplied me; but none more, or so many, as did the *worthy repainer of eating-times’ ruins*, Sir Robert Cotton, Knight, Baronet—another Philadelphus in preserving old monuments and ancient records—whose cabinets were unlocked and library continually set open to my free access, and from whence the chiefest garnishments of this worke have been enlarged and brought, such as are the antique altars and trophies in Stowe, by him preserved from perishing oblivion. The coins of gold, silver, alchamy, and copper of the Brittains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and English, with the broad seals of those kings since the same were in use—all of them so followed from the original middles and moneyes by the most exquisit and curious hand of our age, as my eyes may witness; they are the true prints from those stamps. The like most acceptable helpers, both of books and collections, I continually received from that worthy divine, Master John Barkham, a gentleman composed of learning, vertue and curtesie, as being no less ingenuously willing than learnedly able to advance and forward all vertuous endeavours. Besides these, some other supply I have had, for, my disease grown dangerous and life held in suspense, it behooved him who had toward the publishing bestowed so great cost, to forward to their finishing; and to that end he procured to me his further charges, an assistant in the lives of our middle English kings, whose stories and raignes (by the judicious) may by their stiles be known to be writ by another penne. Lastly, for the matters of Heraldrie, the willing and ready pains of Master William Smith, an officer at arms and ever at hand.’ ”

Degary Wheat, in his “Method and Order of Reading Histories,” thus commends Speed’s History:

“Our author, having traveled over all Great Britain, read diligently all our own historians, and those of our neighbors, together with a diligent search in the public offices, rolls, monuments, and ancient charters, built up a splendid and admired theater of the British Empire, which, with great expedition and labor, he perfected in fourteen years in ten books. Wherefore, I do most earnestly exhort young men, and especially those who are of noble birth and intend to travel, that they would first peruse this beautiful theater of Great Britain and run over all the parts of it before they travel into foreign countries or visit strange nations.”

The maiden-name of the wife of John Speed, the historian, was Susan Draper. One of their daughters was named Joan; she married John Huxley, of London. Another, named Anne, married Benjamin Welsh, of London. Another, named Sarah, married Edward Blakemore. The latter informed Dr. Fuller that her father was born at Farrington, county of Cheshire (Fuller's Worthies).

The manuscript of Dr. John Speed's treatise upon the two skeletons (see page 17, this book) is preserved in the library at Oxford, as a rare production; also the MSS. of his play, which is entitled Stonehenge—a Pastoral. The play was acted (according to Wood's *Athe. Oxon.*) when the author "was returned from Salisbury, after he had been installed Dean thereof, in 1635." Wood further says "Dr. Speed was, by all persons that knew him, accounted an ingenious man."

From Wood's *Athenæ Oxonensis* the following was obtained :

"Thomas Speed, son of Richard Speed, of Sherbourne, in Dorsetshire, was admitted a sojourner of Exeter College, 1640, aged seventeen years. He wrote an epistle against the minister, which was answered by Will Thomas, who was replied to by George Fox, the Quaker. There was also an answer to Will Thomas by Thomas Speed. He left college without a degree, took the covenant and became minister of St. Philip's church, in Bristol; lived upon it till about 1650; left his ministry, and turned merchant, being blamed for so doing, and all people took him to be a man of no religion, therefore he turned Quaker. He was a great patron of the Quakers, 'worth 40,000 pounds, lives well, eats and drinks well, all served in plate. He preached a thanksgiving sermon at St. Austin's, in Bristol, for the victory over King Charles II., at Worcester, which was printed and afterward reprinted.'

In 1631, Joshua Speed published a little book in verse. The title being quite singular, will be here given :

"Love's Revenge, wherein is briefly showed from the Historie of the Holy Scripture, the rising, growth and final fall of the Man of Sinne; with the long and continual strife betwixt the two seeds.

How they have, from time to time, sought to disinherit each other, and how that Christ, by His righteous life and long suffering, in the end shall get the victory and justly revenge Himself on His adversary. *Omnia vincit amor.* By Joshua Speed."

Samuel Speed, son of Dr. John Speed, of Oxford, and grandson of the historian (see page 17, this book), was an author as well as a clergyman. It is mentioned in Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes*, that the library of Rev. Samuel Speed was dispersed in 1776, through the agency of Nath. Conant, book-seller. It was his misfortune to lose everything he possessed in the great fire of London, 1666, and thereby being unable to pay his debts, he was imprisoned for debt, according to the barbarous custom of that day. While so confined he wrote two books, copies of which are in the Bodleian Library—one entitled *Fragmenta Carceris*, 1675; the other, *Prison Pietie; or Meditations, Divine and Moral*, 1677. This book contains the portrait of the author.

In the Bodleian Library is an autograph letter of Samuel Speed, addressed to Archbishop Sheldon, in which he mentions his purpose of revising and continuing down to date his grandfather's history; also, that he had published two books—the one entitled *The King's Psalter*; the other *The King's Primer*; that he was then confined in prison on account of his losses by the great fire of London, 1666, and actions brought against him in consequence. The date of the letter is October 8, 1672. He soon afterward obtained his liberty, and was rector of Alvestoke, 1675. The statement on page 18 that he was vicar of Godalming, 1681, seems to be an error; the date should be 1662. He died at Alvestoke, 1681.

Copies of his books, "*King's Psalter*," and "*King's Primer*," are in Bodleian Library.

From the Register of the Company of Stationers, London, edited by Edward Arber, it appears that Daniel Speed, son of John Speed, of London, was a stationer and publisher of books, 1616, and subsequently. Among the books he published were:

"*A Cloud of Witnesses*," by John Speed.

"The Anatomy of a Distressed Soul," by Bartholomew Robertson.

"Two True and Remarkable Histories which Happened this present year, 1619, in Amersfoord, in the Province of Utrecht."

"A Heavenly and Comfortable Mould of Prayers," 1618, by Bartholomew Robertson, dedicated to Sir Robert Naunton, Knight.

It is said of this Daniel Speed:

"He has the honor to print for Sir William Dawes, Dr. Smith, and other eminent churchmen. He is a very modest, quiet man, and never insinuates his merit by any other means than the pious things he speaks or prints."

From the publications of the Harleian Society, Westminster Abbey Register, and Parish Registers a few facts were obtained which antedate, or are a little subsequent to, the birth of John Speed, the historian (1552). They, doubtless, have some connection with the family to which he belonged. At St. Peter's, Cornhill, March 26, 1541, Ellen Speed was buried. At the same place, March 17, 1542, Harry Speed was buried. At the same place, July 12, 1548, Elizabeth Speed was buried.

January 25, 1555, marriage license was granted to John Speed and Elizabeth Cheynye, of Christ church, by the Bishop of London.

In the Parish Register of Backford, in the county of Chester, which is seven miles from the place of the historian's birth, are the dates of the baptism of the children of a John Speed. John, 1692; Thomas, 1693; William, 1695; Robert, 1698; Hugh, 1701; Richard, 1702; Margaret, 1704.

From the records, at Oxford, it appears that the following, among others, had there taken degrees:

John Speed, A. B., 1577, afterward rector of Holme, Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire.

George Speed, A. B., 1614, rector of Ashe, Surrey, 1627, and of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, 1644.

John Speed, A. M., 1620, son of historian (see page 17 of this book).

William Speed, A. M., 1620.

Thomas Speed, 1640, being the same mentioned in these notes as a Quaker.

John Speed, A. M., 1660. He became a physician and lived at Southampton (see page 18 of this book). The records show that he became mayor of Southampton.

Samuel Speed, A. B., 1649, A. M., 1660, being the same mentioned on page 17 of this book. In addition to what is there stated, the records show that he was rector of Whitburn, 1673-5, and of Alvestoke, 1675.

William Speed, 1657, student.

George Speed, A. M., 1678.

John Speed, student, 1689. Became a physician.

Richard Speed, son of Dr. John Speed, of Southampton, A. B., 1714.

Thomas Speed, son of Thomas Speed, of London, Gent.; student, 1717.

John Speed, son of Dr. John Speed, of Southampton, A. B., 1726.

Robert Speed, A. B., 1732, A. M., 1736. Became Proctor of the University, 1745.

Samuel Speed, son of Dr. John Speed, of Southampton, A. B., 1727; A. M., 1731.

Besides the foregoing, other facts were obtained, which are substantially shown already in this book, and while they confirm what is stated it is not necessary to reproduce them here. It may, however, be said that the records show the date of the death of Colonel Speed, the father of Harriet Speed (page 18). He died November 12, 1768. His full name was Joseph Speed, and he was for many years an officer in the royal navy.

THE author is indebted to Judge James Speed Pirtle, who has seen this book before its entire completion, for the suggestion that it is due to Louisville family to mention

their kindly feelings and generous conduct during the terrible scenes of the civil war. While supporters of the Union cause, they did many acts of personal kindness to Confederate soldiers and others who espoused the cause of the South.

Numerous instances might be mentioned, but it is deemed sufficient to mention the following, which will illustrate the facts :

During the war Joshua F. Speed and his partner, James W. Henning, had in their charge a number of estates belonging to persons who were in the South. The conflict being so prolonged and destructive, these persons apprehended that all their possessions were swept away, but when the war ended, they found not only everything preserved, but also the accumulated earnings of four years. Their gratitude was expressed in beautiful gifts, now treasured in the families of those faithful agents and trustees.

While the war was raging, Joshua F. Speed was summoned as a grand juror in the Federal Court at Louisville. The jurors were required to take an oath that they had not given aid or comfort to the enemies of the Government. To the surprise of every one Joshua Speed said he did not know that he could take that oath, "Because," said he, "I have furnished prisoners with money when I knew they were going to engage in the rebellion."

The judge very promptly said an act of humanity was not a disqualification.

When the war closed, James Speed being in the cabinet at Washington was in a position to render assistance to many who needed it, and the list would be a long one if all were named who received favors at his hand.

The following letter has been furnished to the author by Judge James Speed Pirtle :

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.

James S. Pirtle, Esq., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: I received your telegram desiring me to send to John B. Pirtle, at Richmoud, \$200.

Prior to the receipt of that telegram, and at the instance of Edward Worthington, Esq., I had sent to John B. Pirtle \$100. I do not under-

stand whether your telegram desires \$200 in addition to that or not, nor do I know whether John B. Pirtle is still in Richmond. I supposed that my \$100 would enable him to go home.

The call upon me by returning rebels for funds to get home upon has been so very heavy that I have had to become a borrower. Some of them apply for sums that seem to me to be perfectly extravagant.

If upon receipt of this, you still desire me to send \$200 to John B. Pirtle, I will do so with great pleasure. I am,

Most sincerely,

JAMES SPEED.

In another letter to James S. Pirtle he says: "Tell your Cousin John that it afforded me as much pleasure to be able to aid him as for him to receive it."

John B. Pirtle was a Major in the Confederate army.

Through the whole period of the civil war, the situation of James and Joshua Speed, and also their brothers and sisters mentioned in this book, was such as to cause them to be constantly appealed to for friendly offices of the kind mentioned, and all who knew them, know that such appeals always met with a generous response.

CORRECTIONS.

The author regrets that he made the errors which are corrected below. He especially regrets that he erroneously mentioned several living persons, as not living.

Page 30, line next to last. Mary Speed married N. Nelson.

Page 30, last line, Harriet Speed married D. C. Lanier.

Page 42, Wilhelmina and husband are both living.

Page 45, line twelve, W. M. Boyer was Captain Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.

Page 56, line twenty-two, R. H. Speed Hyde was Major, 15th N. Y. Cav.

Page 126, lines seven, etc. The full names of the children of J. Edward Hardy are as follows: 1st. Charlotte Howard; 2d, Lucy Gilmer; 3d, William B.; 4th, Katherine Wendell; 5th, Eliza Davis; 6th, Lewis Rodgers; 7th, Francis Whittle.

Page 128, line three. The eldest child, named Douglass, died. Outram also died.

Page 139, line five, George Jouett.

Page 139, line eight, Burley instead of Berley.

Page 139, last line. Abilené instead of Abiline.

Page 144, line eleven, Rives instead of Reeves. This correction also on two pages following. Mr. Rives, who married Elizabeth Speed Rankin, belonged to the well-known distinguished Rives family, of Virginia.

Page 145, line next to last, Master, instead of Commander.

Page 147, line three, Susan Rankin, who married John H. Barrett, was a sister of James Rankin, whose name appears near the end of page 146.

Page 173, line five, Nathan, instead of Matthew.

Page 173, line nine, Harwell, instead of Harriet.

Page 173, line thirty-six, Marshall Edwards Cook, and Benjamin Edwards Cook are both living.

Page 174, line one, Jonas, instead of James.

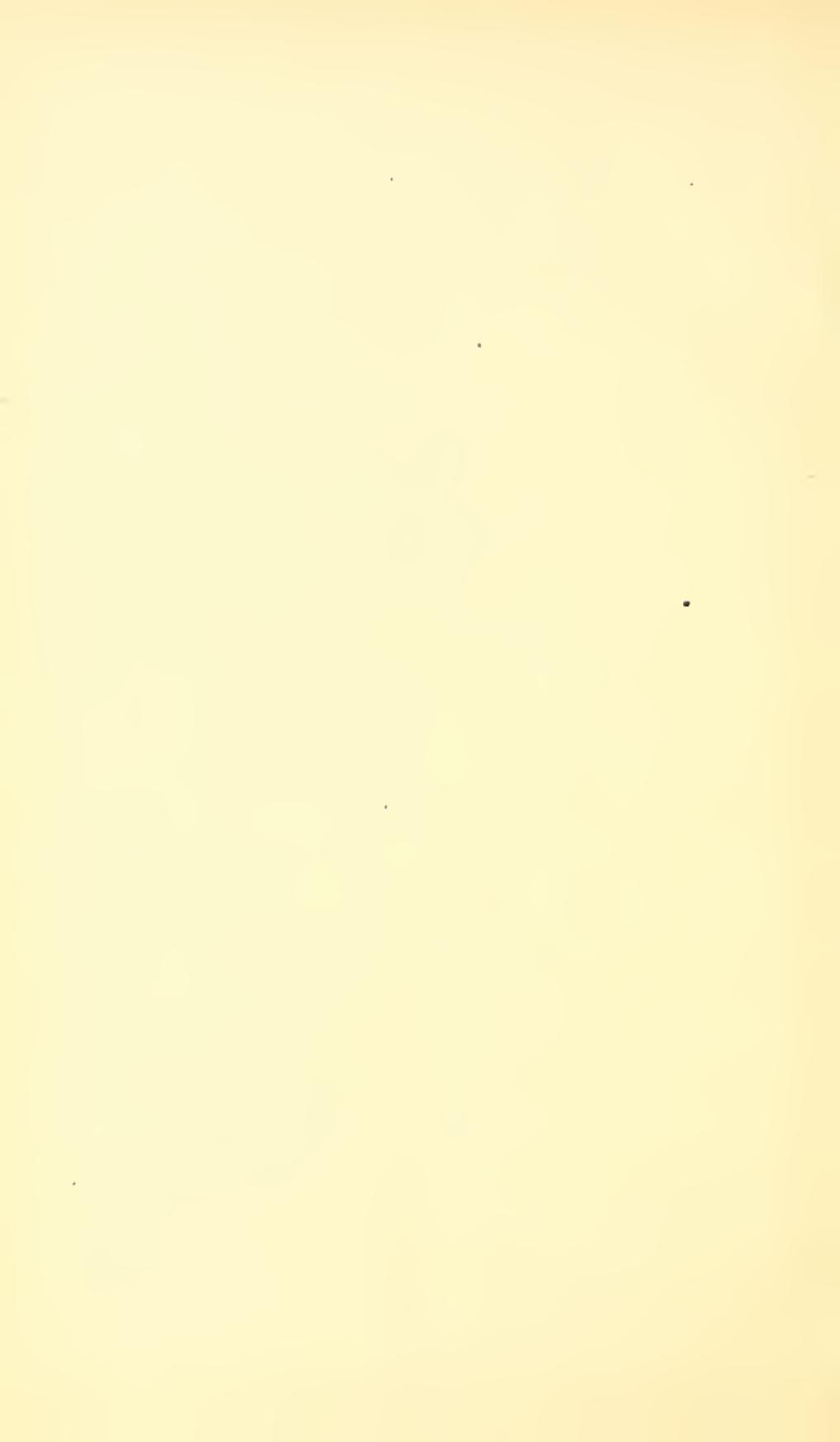
Page 174, line three, the eldest child of Jonas C. Williams is Eva Thornton.

Page 175, line nineteen, Glenn, instead of Gilmer.

Page 176, line twelve, Marvin, instead of Norvin.

Page 176, line seventeen, Heywood McCabe.



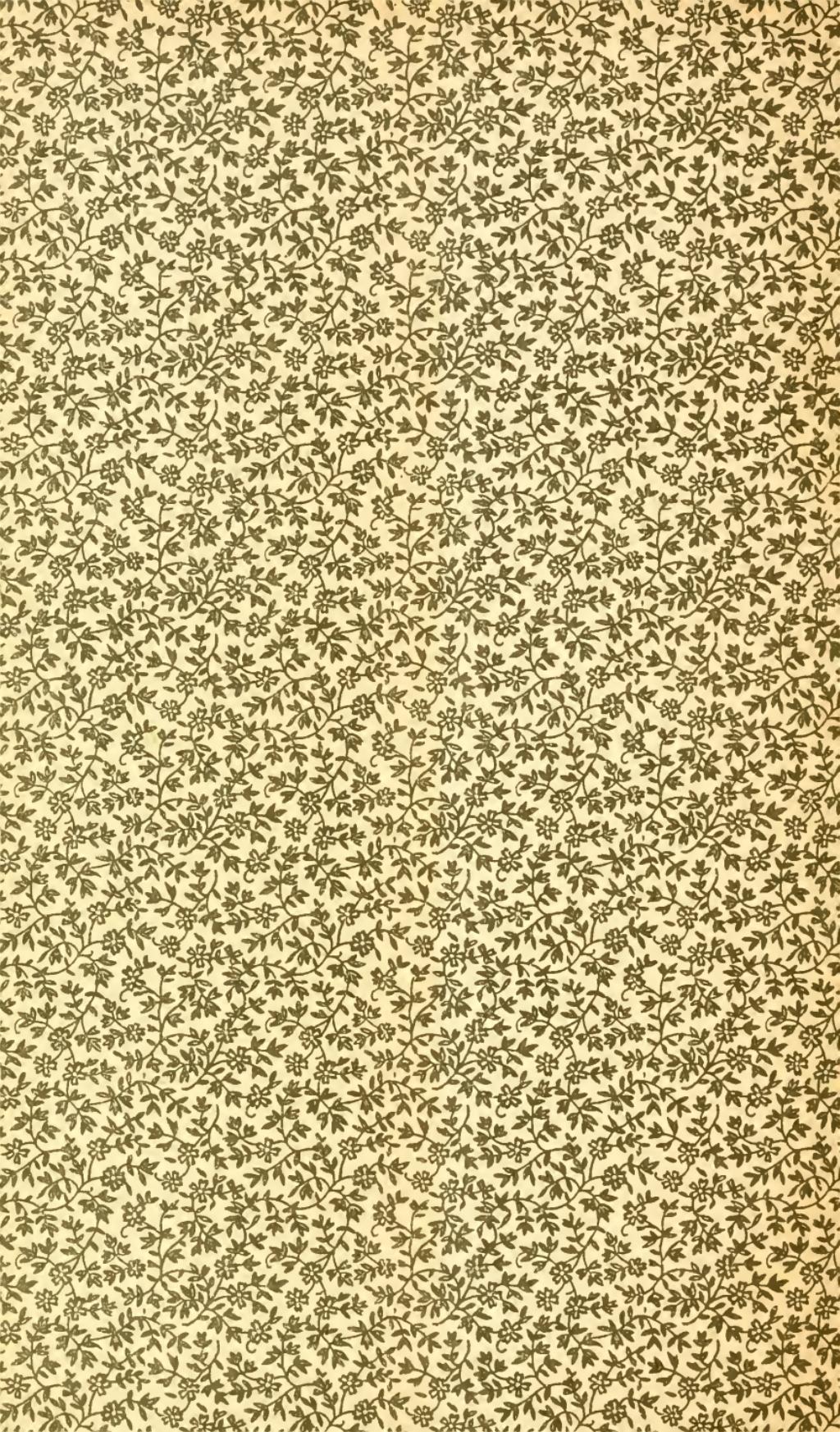






GENEALOGY
929.2
SP3144S

GENEALOGY
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Speed

1. Roberts ~~Walden~~ + Lizzie Teller
Robert Walden born Jan 15th 1869 (1888
died 1888
Julie Winston " Feb 18th 1870- 1889A
John Corrillie Oct ^{maria} Emma Stumpf
Grandpa's wife which Great M. t. has
most Winston Speed March 23rd 1878-
three children) married Lottie Rice
March 30th 1910 their children
(John Walden born Jan 28th 1911
Elizabeth Speed born July 14th 1913
Virginia Rice Speed born April 2nd 1917
Virginia Henry Speed daughter of Robert &
Lizzie Teller born Sept 21st 1879
married Edward Kendall Whittle Oct
21st 1930
2nd Bignal Speed born March 8th
1882- died July 8th 1887-
Walden Winston Speed born Sept
25th 1883- ~~and~~ married.

Children of Robert Bignal Speed
and Laura Anne Summers Speed
Robert Coleman Speed born July 5th 1843
Robert died Nov 5th 1897- (my Dad)
Emma, Jan 10th 1846
" died 1867- married Will McCoy-
Engener, Apr. 15th 1848- died Jan
1902.
William Henry, Apr 22nd 1850 died ^{young}
Died in infancy
Clarience, Jan 20th 1853
Ernest, July 30th 1855
John Jan 31st 1860 died
Aug 29th 1933-
=

